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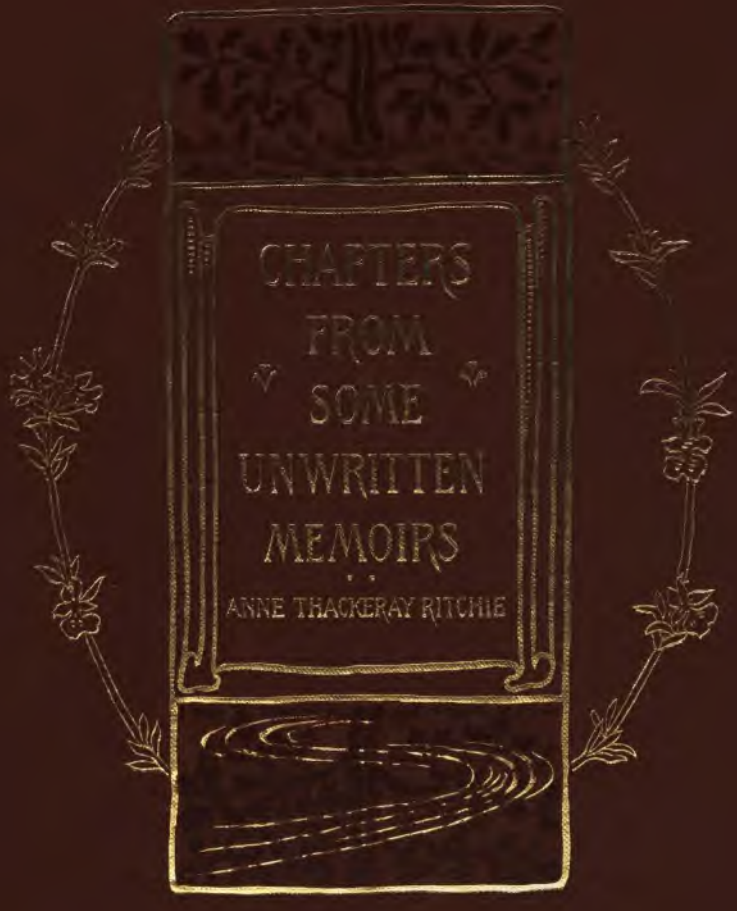
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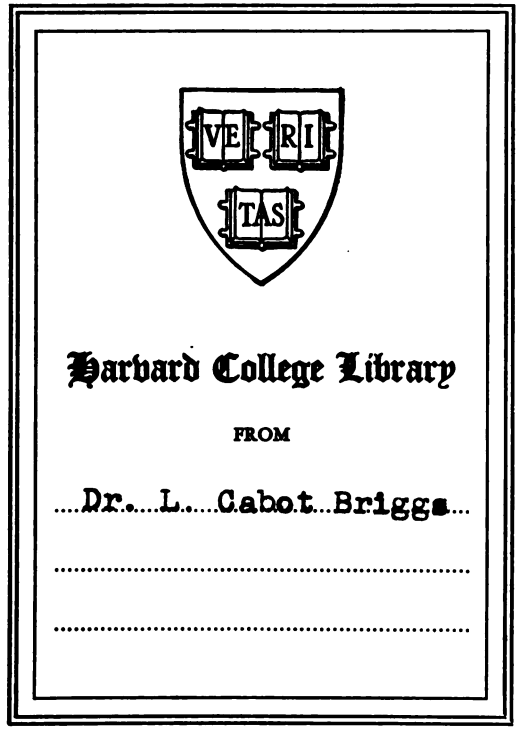

Chapters

from

Some Unwritten Memoirs

BY

ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE

AUTHOR OF

"RECORDS OF TENNYSON, RUSKIN, BROWNING" ETC.

NEW YORK

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TO

GEORGE AND ELIZABETH MURRAY SMITH

These chapters out of the past (and how many more that are not written here) are

Affectionately Dedicated

BY THE WRITER

THE END HOUSE, WIMBLEDON

September 13, 1894

Le bonheur m'a prête plus d'un lien fragile
Mais c'est adversité qui m'a fait un ami

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MY POET

I

My father lived in good company, so that even as children we must have seen a good many poets and remarkable people, though we were not always conscious of our privileges. Things certainly strike children oddly, partially, and for such unexpected reasons. They are so busy in early life with all that is going on on every side, that one person or another person, the visitor in the drawing-room, the tortoise-shell cat on the garden wall, the cook's little boy who has come in to partake of cold pudding, all seem very nearly as important one as the other. Perhaps I should not have been so much impressed by my first conscious sight of a poet, if I had then realized all the notabilities who came to our house from time to time. My special poet was a Frenchman. I first heard his name in London, at a class which I attended in company with a good many other little girls my contemporaries, which class, indeed, still continues, and succeeding generations receive the decorations, the *présidences* and the *sous présidences*, I fear I personally never attained to.

My poet was a hair-dresser by profession, and a

barber as well. His name was Jasmin (Jaquou Jansemin in the *langue d'Oc*). He was born in 1798 at Agen, in the south of France; "born," he writes, "of a humpback father and a halting mother in the corner of an old street, in a crowded dwelling, peopled by many rats, on Holy Thursday, at the hour when pancakes are tossed." The humpback father was also a poet in his way, and composed songs for the itinerant players of the neighborhood. So soon as Jasmin could walk he used to accompany his father to the booths, but what he liked better still was gathering fagots in the little islands of the Garonne. "Bareheaded, barefooted," he writes, "we rowed across the stream. I was not alone: there were twenty of us — there were thirty of us. We started at the stroke of the mid-day hour, singing in choir." In the evening the children returned as they had left—"thirty voices chaunting the same cadence, and thirty fagots dancing on thirty heads." They were so poor that Jacques felt it bitterly because his parents could not afford to send him to school. One day he was playing in the market-place when he saw his grandfather carried by to the hospital. It was there the Jasmins were in the habit of dying. But a cousin taught him to read; he became apprenticed to a barber; he rose to be a hair-dresser, and prospered in his vocation, so that he was able to

save his father from the usual fate of the Jasmins. The hair-dresser christened his first poems *Les Papillotes*, in honor of his profession; which songs, says he, brought a silver streamlet through his shop, and upon this silver streamlet he floated to better fortunes than were usual to the Jasmin family. One day, in a fit of poetic ardor, he broke the terrible arm-chair in which they had all been in the habit of being carried to the hospital. Jasmin, after he became celebrated, would never abandon his home or his little shop, but from time to time he went for a journey; sometimes he would come to Paris, where he was kindly recognized by other authors more fortunate in their worldly circumstances, and he would be made to repeat his own songs by the great ladies who took him up. Chief among them was Lady Elgin, who lived in Paris then, and who was a good friend to all literary aspirants. Longfellow was also among Jasmin's admirers, and translated some of his works. Much of all this I have since read in the *Biographie Nationale*. As children at our French classes we had only learned some of his lines by heart. I used to break down in utter confusion when my turn came to recite, but at the same time I believe I took in a great deal more than I had any idea of, as I sat there incompetent, wool-gathering. In that long, bare room, only ornamented by a few large maps and

with a flowing border of governesses, there came to one many of those impressions which are not dates or facts, and which don't, alas! count for good marks, but which nevertheless are very useful and agreeable possessions in after-days. We used to have delightful French lessons in literature and poetry, and I still remember the dazzling visions of troubadours evoked by our teacher—troubadours amid the golden landscapes of the south of France, as described in the *Mysteries of Udolpho;* the poems themselves as he quoted them almost seemed to have wings and to come flying out of the well-thumbed *Recueil!* We had lessons in morality and in experience as well as in literature. I can still hear M. Roche in his melodious voice quoting "de tout laurier un poison est l'essence," and praising the philosophical aptness of the illustration, which seemed to me so splendid that I was quite overpowered by it as I went home with my governess along South Audley Street. There was another heart-rending poem about an angel standing by a cradle and contemplating its own image in the face of an infant, "reflected as in a stream." The angel finally carries away the poor baby, and the mother kneels weeping by the empty cradle. It was a sort of Christmas-card of a poem well suited to the sentimental experience of a little girl of twelve or thirteen years old, and I then and there

determined that Reboul was my favorite author, after all. But there were many others besides Reboul. Poor André Chenier we were all in love with, and Jasmin aforesaid held his own among the worthy recipients of that golden flower of poesy which played such an important part in our early education, and which was (so we learned) yearly bestowed by the inhabitants of Toulouse upon the most successful competitors in the art. I used to picture the flower itself as a radiant, quivering object covered with delicate, glittering workmanship. Perhaps nowadays I realize that golden flowers of poesy are also bestowed in the south of England—in Waterloo Place, or Bedford Street, Covent Garden, shall we say?—round golden tokens which are not without their own special graces.

But to return to my memoirs. Our life was divided between London and Paris, where our grandparents dwelt, and where we spent a part of every year, and all my recent studies and experiences rushed into my mind one day soon after our return to France, when my grandmother told me that she had been asked to a party at Lady Elgin's to meet a poet, that his name was Jasmin, and that she was going to take me with her! My heart leaped with excitement; Jasmin—the South—golden flowers—*présidences*—a grown-up party—the portals of life seemed to fly open with those of our

porte-cochère as the carriage, containing my grandmother and me in our Sunday best, drove off into the dark streets. We were escorted down-stairs by the cook, with an extra lantern, I remember, and my grandfather in his little black silk toque waved farewell over the staircase. We started expectant, rolling over the rattling stones; we crossed the bridge and saw the dark river below us reflecting the lights—I remember no stars, but a damp and drizzly darkness overhead, which, for some reason, added to my excitement. We reached the ancient faubourg before very long, where the oil-lamps swung by chains across the streets; we turned into the Rue de Varennes, where Lady Elgin lived, and the coachman rapped at the great closed gates of the house, which opened with a grinding sound, and we walked across the court-yard. The apartment was on the ground-floor of a fine, melancholy old house.

I followed my grandmother in her brown velvet gown and her diamond brooch into the reception-room. I remember being surprised to find the gay world so dark on the whole, and talking in such a confused and subdued murmur. I had expected chandeliers, bursts of laughter, people in masks and dominoes. I had taken my ideas from bon-bon-boxes and crackers. But it was evidently all right—my grandmother looked greatly pleased and

animated. I saw her speaking to one person and to another in her dignified way; her manners were true grandmother's manners—kind, but distant and serious. We considered our grandmother a very important personage, and I remember feeling not a little proud of her beauty and dignity as we moved along. She was not one of your "remains;" she was a very noble-looking old lady, holding her head high, and her diamond cap-pin flashed as she moved across the room.

My grandmother looked pleased and animated, as I have said, and when her friends came up to speak to her she introduced me to some of them. Almost the very first person she greeted, but to whom she did not introduce me, was a handsome, rather romantic, fashionable-looking gentleman, with a quantity of dark hair, and a glass in one eye, leaning against the wall by the door as we entered. She said a few words as we passed. I heard something about "Lady Charlotte," and then we walked on, and presently we came upon another girl, younger than myself and very distinguished looking, in a plaid frock, with beautiful shining braids of thick hair, who seemed quite at home and used to the house; she was with her mother, a regal-looking little woman, with a fine profile and a gold crown; I can still see her in a long green velvet robe slowly crossing the room; she was a well-

known person—Mrs. Chapman, the celebrated Abolitionist. The little girl was her youngest daughter. While Mrs. Chapman and my grandmother were talking to one another, little Anne Chapman, who seemed to know most of the people, began telling me who they all were. A great many pages out of M. Roche's *Recueil* were present. There were all sorts of notable folks murmuring to one another in the big rooms. "Who was the gentleman in the doorway?" "Oh, he is Mr. Locker," said little Anne; "he is married to Lady Charlotte —Lady Elgin's daughter; didn't I know?—they had only come over from England the day before." "And which is the poet?" said I, eagerly. "There he is, in the middle of the room," said the little girl. "Oh, where?" said I. "Oh, not *that!*" For suddenly, just under the swinging chandelier, I see a head, like the figure-head of a ship—a jolly, red, shiny, weather-beaten face, with large, round, prominent features, ornamented with little pomatumy wisps of hair, and a massive torso clothed in a magnificent frilled shirt over a pink lining. . . . "*That* the poet? not that," I falter, gazing at Punchinello, high-shouldered, good-humored! "Yes, of course it is that," said the little girl, laughing at my dismay; and the crowd seems to form a circle, in the centre of which stands this droll being, who now begins to recite in a monotonous voice.

I can understand French well enough, but not one single word of what he is saying. It sounds perfectly unintelligible, something like *chi, chou, cha, atchiou, atchiou, atchiou!* And so it goes on, and on, and on. The shirt frill beats time, the monotonous voice rises and falls. It leaves off at last, the poet wipes the perspiration from his brow; there is a moment's silence, then a murmur of admiration from the crowd which closes round him. I see the Punchinello being led up to somebody to be thanked and congratulated; my heart goes down, down; more murmurs, more exclamations. The little girl is gone, I am all alone with my disappointment, and then my grandmother calls me to her side and says it is time to come away. As we move towards the door again, we once more pass Mr. Locker, and he nods kindly, and tells me he knows my father. "Well, and what do you think of Jasmin?" he asks; but I can't answer him, my illusions are dashed. As we drive off through the streets the rain is still falling, the oil-lamps are swinging; we cross the bridge once more, but how dull, how dark, how sad it all seems! My grandmother, sitting upright in the dark carriage, says she has spent a very pleasant evening, and that she is delighted with Jasmin's simplicity and originality. I who had longed to see a poet! who had pictured something so different! I swallowed down

as best I could that gulp of salt-water which is so apt to choke us when we first take our plunge into the experience of life. "He didn't *look* much like a poet, and I couldn't understand what he said," I faltered.

"Of course you could not understand the *patois*, but have you not enjoyed your evening?" said my grandmother, disappointed. I had the grace to try to speak cheerfully. "I liked the little girl very much, and—and—and I liked talking to Mr. Locker, but then he *isn't* a poet," said I.

I can't help laughing even now as I conjure up the absurd little dream of the past and the bitterness of that childish disappointment. How little do we mortals recognize our good-fortune that comes to us now and again in a certain humorous disguise. Why, I had been in a world of poets! A poet had greeted me, a poet had sung to me, I had been hustled by poets; there in the crowd (for all I know to the contrary) were Lamartine and Chateaubriand and Girardin and Mérimée—so, at least, some one who was present on this occasion reminds me. And as for Frederick Locker, does not his caged music—like that of the bird of Wood Street—echo along the arid pavements with sweetest and most welcome note to charm the passers-by as the echoes of "London Lyrics" fall upon the listening ear? And the red face was also that of a

true poet, born to sing his sweet, unpretending song from a true heart, and to bring music into humble places. "A poet of the people, writing in his dialect, celebrating public occasions and solemnities," says Sainte-Beuve, "which somehow remind one of the Middle Ages; belonging" (so he continues) "to the school of Horace and to the school of Theocritus and to that of Gray, and to that of all those charming studious inspirations which aim at perfection in all their work."

MY MUSICIAN

II

ONE'S early life is certainly a great deal more amusing to look back to than it used to be when it was going on. For one thing it isn't nearly so long now as it was then, and remembered events come cheerfully scurrying up one after another, while the intervening periods are no longer the portentous cycles they once were. And another thing to consider is that the people walking in and out of the by-gone mansions of life were not, to our newly-opened eyes, the interesting personages many of them have since become; *then* they were men walking as trees before us, without names or histories; *now* some of the very names mean for us the history of our time. Very young people's eyes are certainly of more importance to them than their ears, and they all *see* the persons they are destined to spend their lives with long before the figures begin to talk and to explain themselves.

My grandmother had a little society of her own at Paris, in the midst of which she seemed to reign from dignity and kindness of heart; her friends, it must be confessed, have not as yet become historic,

but she herself was well worthy of a record. Grandmothers in books and memoirs are mostly alike —stately, old-fashioned, kindly, and critical. Mine was no exception to the general rule. She had been one of the most beautiful women of her time; she was very tall, with a queenly head and carriage; she always moved in a dignified way. She had an odd taste in dress, I remember, and used to walk out in a red merino cloak trimmed with ermine, which gave her the air of a retired empress wearing out her robes. She was a woman of strong feeling, somewhat imperious, with a passionate love for little children, and with extraordinary sympathy and enthusiasm for any one in trouble or in disgrace. How benevolently she used to look round the room at her many *protégés*, with her beautiful gray eyes! Her friends as a rule were shorter than she was and brisker, less serious and emotional. They adopted her views upon politics, religion, and homœopathy, or at all events did not venture to contradict them. But they certainly could not reach her heights, and her almost romantic passion of feeling.

A great many of my earliest recollections seem to consist of old ladies—armies of old ladies, so they appear to me, as I look back through the larger end of my glasses to the time when my sister and I were two little girls living at Paris. I remember once that after a long stay in England with

our father, the old ladies seemed changed somehow to our more experienced eyes. They were the same, but with more variety; not all alike as they had seemed before, not all the same age; some were younger, some were older than we had remembered them—one was actually married! Our grandmother looked older to us this time when we came back to Paris; we were used to seeing our father's gray hair, but that hers should turn white too seemed almost unnatural. The very first day we walked out with her after our return, we met the bride of whose marriage we had heard while we were away. She was a little dumpy, good-natured woman of about forty-five, I suppose—shall I ever forget the thrill with which we watched her approach, hanging with careless grace upon her husband's arm? She wore light, tight kid gloves upon her little fat hands, and a bonnet like a bride's cake. Marriage had not made her proud as it does some people; she recognized us at once and introduced us to the gentleman. "Very 'appy to make your acquaintance, miss," said he. "Mrs. C. 'ave often mentioned you at our place."

Children begin by being Philistines. As we parted I said to my grandmother that I had always known people dropped their h's, but that I didn't know one ever married them. My grandmother seemed trying not to laugh, but she answered gravely that

Mr. and Mrs. C. looked very happy, h's or no h's. And so they did, walking off along those illuminated Elysian fields gay with the echoes of Paris in May, while the children capered to itinerant music, and flags were flying and penny trumpets ringing, and strollers and spectators were lining the way, and the long interminable procession of carriages in the centre of the road went rolling steadily towards the Bois de Boulogne. As we walked homewards evening after evening the sun used to set splendidly in the very centre of the great triumphal arch at the far end of the avenue, and flood everything in a glorious tide of light. What indeed did an aspirate more or less matter at such a moment!

I don't think we ever came home from one of our walks that we did not find our grandfather sitting watching for our grandmother's return. We used to ask him if he didn't find it very dull doing nothing in the twilight, but he used to tell us it was his thinking-time. My sister and I thought thinking dreadfully dull, and only longed for candles and *Chambers's Miscellany*. A good deal of thinking went on in our peaceful home; we should have liked more doing. One day was just like another; my grandmother and my grandfather sat on either side of the hearth in their two accustomed places; there was a French cook in a white

cap who brought in the trays and the lamp at the appointed hour; there was *Chambers* on the bookshelf, *Pickwick*, and one or two of my father's books, and *The Listener*, by Caroline Fry, which used to be my last desperate resource when I had just finished all the others. We lived in a sunny little flat on a fourth floor, with windows east and west and a wide horizon from each, and the sound of the cries from the street below, and the confusing roll of the wheels when the windows were open in summer. In winter time we dined at five by lamp-light at the round table in my grandfather's study. After dinner we used to go into the pretty blue drawing-room where the peat fire would be burning brightly in the open grate, and the evening paper would come in with the tea. I can see it all still, hear it, smell the peat, and taste the odd herbaceous tea and the French bread and butter. On the band of the *Constitutional* newspaper was printed "M. le Major Michel Eschmid." It was not my grandfather's name or anything like it, but he would gravely say that when English people lived in France they must expect to have their names gallicised, and his paper certainly found him out evening after evening. While my grandmother with much emphasis read the news (she was a fervent republican, and so was my grandfather), my sister and I would sit unconscious

of politics and happy over our story-books until the fatal, inevitable moment when a ring was heard at the bell and evening callers were announced. Then we reluctantly shut up our books, for we were told to get our needle-work when the company came in, and we had to find chairs and hand teacups, and answer inquiries, and presently go to bed.

The ladies would come in in their bonnets, with their news and their comments upon the public events, which, by the way, seemed to go off like fireworks in those days expressly for our edification. Ours was a talkative, economical, and active little society—*Cranford en Voyage* is the impression which remains to me of those early surroundings. If the ladies were one and all cordially attached to my grandmother, to my grandfather they were still more devoted. A Major is a Major. He used to sign their pension papers, administer globules for their colds, give point and support to their political opinions. I can see him still sitting in his arm-chair by the fire with a little semicircle round about the hearth. Ours was anything but a meek and disappointed community. We may have had our reverses—and very important reverses they all seem to have been—but we had all had spirit enough to leave our native shores and settle in Paris, not without a certain implied disap-

proval of the other people who went on living in England regardless of expense. My father did not escape this criticism. Why, they used to say, did he remain in that nasty smoky climate, so bad for health and spirits? Why didn't he settle in Paris and write works upon the French? Why didn't I write and coax him to come, and tell him that it was our grandmother's wish that he should do so; that the speaker, Mademoiselle Trotkins (or whoever it might be), had told me to write? I remember going through an early martyrdom at these friendly hands, and bitterly and silently resenting their indignation with any one who could prefer that black and sooty place London to Paris. At the same time they allowed that the *loyers* were becoming more exorbitant every day, and as for the *fruitiere* at the corner, she was charging no less than forty *sous* for her Isyngny. We always talked in a sort of sandwich of French and English. Oddly enough, though we talked French, and some of us even looked French, we knew no French people. From time to time at other houses I used to hear of real foreigners, but I don't remember seeing any at ours, except a *pasteur* who sometimes came, and a certain Viscomte de B. (I had nearly written Bragelonne), whose mother, I believe, was also English. *Jeunes filles, jeunes fleurs*, he used to say, bowing to the young ladies. This

was our one only approach to an introduction to French society. But all the same one cannot live abroad without imbibing something of the country, of the air and the earth and the waters among which one is living. Breath and food and raiment are a part of one's life after all, and a very considerable part; and all the wonderful tide of foreign sunshine and the cheerful crowds and happy voices outside, and the very click of pots and pans in the little kitchen at the back seemed to have a character of their own. And so, though we knew nothing of the French, we got to know France and to feel at home there beneath its blue sky, and I think to this day a holiday abroad is ten times more a holiday than a holiday at home. From mere habit, one seems to be sixteen again, and one's spirits rise and one's exigencies abate. Besides the dwellers in the *appartements* and the regular customers of the extortionate *fruitière*, there used to be passing friends and acquaintances who visited us on their way to other resorts—to Italy, to the German baths. Some stopped in Paris for a week or two at a time, others for a few days only. I remember three Scotch ladies, for whom my grandmother had a great regard, who were not part of our community, but who used to pass through Paris, and always made a certain stay. . . . I was very much afraid of them, though interested at the same time

as girls are in unknown quantities. They were well connected and had estates and grand relations in the distance, though they seemed to live as simply as we did. One winter it was announced that they had taken an apartment for a few weeks, and next morning I was sent with a note to one of them by my grandmother. They were tall, thin ladies, two were widows, one was a spinster; of the three the unmarried one frightened me most. On this occasion, after reading the note, one of the widow ladies said to the spinster, Miss X., who had her bonnet on, "Why, you were just going to call on the child's grandmother, were you not? Why don't you take her back with you in the carriage?" "I must first go and see how he is this morning," said Miss X., somewhat anxiously, "and then I will take her home, of course. Are the things packed?" A servant came in carrying a large basket with a variety of bottles and viands and napkins. I had not presence of mind to run away as I longed to do, and somehow in a few minutes I found myself sitting in a little open carriage with the Scotch lady, and the basket on the opposite seat. I thought her, if possible, more terrible than ever—she seemed grave, preoccupied. She had a long nose, a thick brown complexion, grayish sandy hair, and was dressed in scanty cloth skirts gray and sandy too. She spoke to me, I believe, but

my heart was in my mouth; I hardly dared even listen to what she said. We drove along the Champs Elysées towards the Arc and then turned into a side street, and presently came to a house at the door of which the carriage stopped. The lady got out, carefully carrying her heavy basket, and told me to follow, and we began to climb the shiny stairs—one, two flights I think—then we rang at a bell and the door was almost instantly opened. It was opened by a slight, delicate-looking man with long hair, bright eyes, and a thin, hooked nose. When Miss X. saw him she hastily put down her basket upon the floor, caught both his hands in hers, began to shake them gently, and to scold him in an affectionate reproving way for having come to the door. He laughed, said he had guessed who it was, and motioned to her to enter, and I followed at her sign with the basket—followed into a narrow little room, with no furniture in it whatever but an upright piano against the wall and a few straw chairs standing on the wooden shiny floor. He made us sit down with some courtesy, and in reply to her questions said he was pretty well. Had he slept? He shook his head. Had he eaten? He shrugged his shoulders and then he pointed to the piano. He had been composing something — I remember that he spoke in an abrupt, light sort of way—would Miss X. like to

hear it? "She would like to hear it," she answered, "of course, she would dearly like to hear it; but it would tire him to play; it could not be good for him." He smiled again, shook back his long hair, and sat down immediately; and then the music began and the room was filled with continuous sound, he looking over his shoulder now and then to see if we were liking it. The lady sat absorbed and listening, and as I looked at her I saw tears in her eyes — great clear tears rolling down her cheeks while the music poured on and on. I can't, alas, recall that music! I would give anything to remember it now; but the truth is, I was so interested in the people that I scarcely listened. When he stopped at last and looked round, the lady started up. "You mustn't play any more," she said; "no more, no more, it's too beautiful" — and she praised him and thanked him in a tender, motherly, pitying sort of way, and then hurriedly said we must go; but as we took leave she added, almost in a whisper with a humble apologizing look—"I have brought you some of that jelly, and my sister sent some of the wine you fancied the other day; pray, pray try to take a little." He again shook his head at her, seeming more vexed than grateful. "It is very wrong; you shouldn't bring me these things," he said in French. "I won't play to you if you do"—but she

put him back softly, and hurriedly closed the door upon him and the offending basket, and hastened away. As we were coming down-stairs she wiped her eyes again. By this time I had got to understand the plain, tall, grim, warm-hearted woman; all my silly terrors were gone. She looked hard at me as we drove away. "Never forget that you have heard Chopin play," she said with emotion, "for soon no one will ever hear him play any more."

Sometimes reading the memoirs of the great musician, the sad story of his early death, of his passionate fidelity, and cruel estrangement from the companion he most loved, I have remembered this little scene with comfort and pleasure, and known that he was not altogether alone in life, and that he had good friends who cared for his genius and tended him to the last. Of their affection he was aware. But of their constant secret material guardianship he was unconscious; the basket he evidently hated, the woman he turned to with most grateful response and dependence. He was to the very end absorbed in his music, in his art, in his love. He had bestowed without counting all that he had to give: he poured it forth upon others, never reckoning the cost; and then dying away from it all; he in turn took what came to him as a child might do, without pondering or speculating overmuch.

MY TRIUMPHAL ARCH

III

I BEGAN life at four or five years old as a fervent Napoleonist. The great emperor had not been dead a quarter of a century when I was a little child. He was certainly alive in the hearts of the French people and of the children growing up among them. Influenced by the cook, we adored his memory, and the *concierge* had a clock with a laurel wreath which from some reason kindled all our enthusiasm.

As a baby holding my father's finger I had stared at the second funeral of Napoleon sweeping up the great roadway of the Champs Elysées. The ground was white with new-fallen snow, and I had never seen snow before; it seemed to me to be a part of the funeral, a mighty pall indeed spread for the obsequies of so great a warrior. It was the snow I thought about, though I looked with awe at the black and glittering carriages which came up like ships sailing past us, noiselessly one by one. They frightened me, for I thought there was a dead emperor in each. This weird procession gave a strange importance to the mem-

ory of the great emperor, and also to the little marble statuette of him on the nursery chimney-piece. It stood with folded arms contemplating the decadence of France, black and silent and reproachful. France was no longer an empire, only a kingdom just like any other country; this fact I and the cook bitterly resented. Besides the statuette there was a snuff-box, belonging I know not to whom, that was a treasure of emotional awe. It came out on Sundays, and sometimes of an evening just before bed-time. At first as you looked you saw nothing but the cover of a wooden box ornamented by a drawing in brown sepia, the sketch of a tombstone and a weeping willow-tree—nothing more. Then if you looked again, indicated by ingenious twigs and lines there gradually dawned upon you the figure, the shadowy figure of him who lay beneath the stone. Napoleon, pale and sad, with folded arms, with his cocked hat crushed forward on his brow, the mournful shade of the conqueror who had sent a million of other men to Hades before him.

As we gazed we hated the English. It is true I was very glad they always conquered everybody, and that my grandpapa was a major in their army; but at the same time the cook and I hated the perfidious English, and we felt that if Napoleon had not been betrayed he would still have been reigning over us here in Paris.

Every day we children used to go with our *bonne* to play round about the Arc de Triomphe near which we lived, and where, alternating with ornamental rosettes, the long lists of Napoleon's battles and triumphs were carved upon the stone. The *bonne* sat at work upon one of the stone benches which surround the Arc, we made gravel pies on the step at her feet and searched for shells in the sand, or, when we were not prevented by the guardian, swung on the iron chains which divide the enclosure from the road. We paid no attention whatever to the inscriptions, in fact we couldn't read very well in those days. We hardly ever looked at the groups of statuary, except that there was one great arm carrying a shield, and a huge leg like the limb in the Castle of Otranto which haunted us, and which we always saw, though we tried *not* to see it. I never remember being very light-hearted or laughing at my play up by the Arc, a general sense of something grim and great and strange and beyond my small ken impressed itself upon me as we played. When I had nightmares at night the Arc de Triomphe, with its writhing figures, was always mixed up with them. One day the guardian in his brass buttons, being in a good humor, allowed us all to climb up without paying to the flat lead terrace on the top. There were easy steps inside the walls, and slits

for light at intervals; and when we climbed the last steep step and came out upon the summit, we saw the great view, the domes and the pinnacles and gilt weathercocks of the lovely city all spreading before us, and the winding river, and the people looking like grains of sand blown by the wind, and the carriages crawling like insects, and the palace of the Tuileries in its lovely old gardens shining like a toy. But somehow the world from a monumental height is quite different from what it seems from a curb-stone, where much more human impressions are to be found; and that disembodied Paris, spreading like a vision, never appeared to me to be the same place as the noisy, cheerful, beloved city of my early childish recollections.

The first house in which we lived at Paris was an old house in an old avenue enclosed by iron gates which were shut at night. It was called the Avenue Sainte Marie and led from the Faubourg du Roule to the Arc de Triomphe. The avenue was planted with shady trees; on one side there were houses, on the other convent walls. At the door of one of the houses an old man sat in his chair, who used to tell us, as we passed by, that in a few months he would be a hundred years old, and then they would put him into the papers. I used to play in the court-yard belonging to the house in which

we lived. There was a pump and there was a wall with a row of poplar trees beyond it. There was a faded fresco painted on the wall, a dim fountain, a pale Italian garden, a washed-out bird flying away, with a blue tail, across long streaks of mildew that had come from the drippings of the trees. Frescos must have been in fashion at the time when the Avenue Sainte Marie was built, for there was also a dim painting on the convent wall opposite our *porte-cochère*, representing a temple in a garden, and clouds, and another bird with outstretched wings. From beyond this wall we used to hear the bells and the litanies of the nuns. One night I dreamed that I was walking in the convent garden and that my father came out of the temple to fetch me home, and that the bird flapped its wings with a shrill cry. I used to dream a great deal when I was a little child, and then wake up in my creaking wooden bed and stare at the dim floating night-light like a little ship on its sea of oil. Then from the dark corners of the room there used to come all sorts of strange things sailing up upon the darkness. I could see them all, looking like painted pictures. There were flowers, birds, dolls, toys, shining things of every description. I have since heard that this seeing pictures in the dark is not an uncommon faculty among children. I had a vague feeling that the pictures came from the

house of the nuns. My sister being a baby, I had only the porter's niece to play with. She was older than I was, and used to go to school at the convent. She used to wear a black stuff pinafore and a blue ribbon with the image of the Virgin round her neck. As we played we could hear other music than that of the nuns, the brilliant strains of Monsieur Ernest's piano in the apartment over ours. He was a kind young man, very fond of children, who used to open the window and play to us brilliant dances and marches, which we delighted in. When he ceased we went back to our games.

It was later in life that with the help, either of Justine or another relation of the family, I tried to polish up the stairs as a surprise for the porter on his return from an errand. We got the long brooms and sticks out of the lodge where there was nobody to be seen, only an odd smell and a great pot simmering by the fire. One of us carried a feather broom, the other a brush with a strap to it, and a great stick with a bit of wax at one end. Then we set to work, not forgetting the hissing sound. Justine flapped about with the feather broom and duster; I tried to work my foot with the heavy brush; but the brush flies off, down I come on my nose with a scream, the broom clatters echoing down the stairs, the waxed stick falls over the

bannisters, doors open, voices are heard, I have thumped my nose, bumped my forehead, but I do not mind the pain—the disgrace, the failure, are what are so terrible to bear!

I cannot clearly remember when I became an Orleanist, but I think I must have been about six years old at the time, standing tiptoe on the aforesaid curb-stone. My grandmother had changed her cook and her apartment, and I had happened to hear my grandfather say that Napoleon was a rascal who had *not* been betrayed by the English. Then came a day—shall I ever forget it?—when a yellow carriage jingled by with a beautiful little smiling boy at the window, a fair-haired, blue-eyed prince. It was the little Comte de Paris, who would be a king some day, they told me, and who was smiling and looking so charming that then and there I deserted my colors and went over to the camp of the Orleans. Alas! that the lilies of France should have been smirched and soiled by base and vulgar intrigues, and that my little prince should have stepped down unabashed, as a gray-headed veteran, from the dignified shrine of his youth. I remember once hearing my father say of the Duc d'Aumale, "He has everything in his favor—good looks, dignity, fine manners, intellect, riches, and, above all, misfortune;" and with all of these I invested the image of my own particular little prince.

One *micarême*, on that mysterious pagan feast of the butchers, when the fat ox, covered with garlands and with gilded horns, is led to sacrifice through the streets of Paris, I also, to my great satisfaction, was brought forth to join the procession by a couple of maids, one of whom carried a basket. I remember finding my stumpy self in a court of the Tuileries, the fairy ox having been brought thither for the benefit of the king, and I was hustled to the front of a crowd and stood between my two protectors looking up at a window. Then comes an outcry of cheering, and a venerable, curly-headed old gentleman, Louis Philippe himself, just like all his pictures, appears for an instant behind the glass, and then the people shout again and again, and the window opens, and the king steps out on to the balcony handing out an old lady in a bonnet and frizzed white curls, and, yes, the little boy is there too. Hurrah, hurrah! for all the kings and queens! And somebody is squeezing me up against the basket, but I am now an Orleanist and ready to suffer tortures for the kind old grandpapa and the little boy. Now that I am a gray-headed woman I feel as if I could still stand in the crowd and cry hurrah for honest men who, with old Louis Philippe, would rather give up their crowns than let their subjects be fired upon; and if my little prince, instead of shabbily intriguing

with adventurers, had kept to his grandfather's peaceful philosophy, I could have cried hurrah for him still with all my heart.

I suppose we have most of us, in and out of our pinafores, stood by triumphal archways put up for other people, and moralized a little bit before proceeding to amuse ourselves with our own adventures further on. As I have said, the Arc de Triomphe seems mixed up with all my early life. I remember looking up at it on my way to my first school in an adjoining street, crossing the open space, and instead of stopping to pick up shells as usual, casting, I dare say, a complaisant glance of superiority at the gods of war in their stony chariots, who, after all, never had much education. I was nicely dressed in a plaid frock, and wore two tails of hair tied with ribbons, a black apron, and two little black pantalettes. It was the admired costume of all the young ladies of the school to which I was bound. On this occasion the stony gods witnessed my undue elation and subsequent discomfiture unmoved. The triumphal arch was certainly not intended for my return. I was led home that evening, after a day mostly spent in the corner, crestfallen and crushed by my inferiority to all the other young ladies of the school in their black pinafores and pantalettes.

But the images round about the Arc are not all of discomfitures and funerals and terrible things. There were also merry-makings to be remembered. Did not the Siamese Twins themselves set up their booths in its shadow in company with various wild Bedouins their companions? I thought it cruel of the nurse not to take me in to see the show, and indeed on one occasion I ran away from home to visit it on my own account. The expedition was not a success, but Siam has always seemed to me an interesting country ever since. Besides the twins and their booth, there were cafés and resting-places in those days all round about the Arc, and people enjoying themselves after their long day's work with song and laughter. Wild flowers were still growing at the upper end of the Champs Elysées on a green mound called the Pélouse.

In the year '48, when we walked out with our grandparents, the Pélouse had been dug up and levelled, I think, to give work to the starving people. It was a year of catastrophes and revolutions —a sort of "General Post" among kings and governments. Many of the promenaders (my grandparents among them) used to wear little tricolor rosettes to show their sympathies with the Republic. Shall I ever forget the sight of the enthusiastic crowds lining the way to see the President entering Paris in a cocked hat on a curveting Arabian steed

at the head of his troops? to be followed in a year or two by the still more splendid apparition of Napoleon III. riding into Paris along the road the great Emperor's hearse had taken—a new emperor, glittering and alive once more, on a horse so beautiful and majestic that to look upon it was a martial education!

The pomp and circumstance of war were awakened again, and troops came marching up the avenues as before, and, what is even more vivid to my mind, a charming empress presently rose before us, winning all hearts by her grace and her beautiful toilettes. My sister and I stood by the roadside on her wedding-day and watched her carriage rolling past the Arc to St. Cloud; the morning had been full of spring sunshine, but the afternoon was bleak and drear, and I remember how we shivered as we stood. Some years later, when we were no longer little girls, but young ladies in crinolines, we counted the guns fired for the birth of the Prince Imperial at the Tuileries.

MY PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

IV

OUR father was away in America, and we were living once more with our grandparents. We were children no longer, but were young ladies supposed to be finishing our education. It will be seen that it was of a fitful and backward description. Macaulay's *Essays*, *Ivanhoe* and the *Talisman*, *Herodotus*, Milman's *History of the Jews*, and one or two stray scraps of poetry represented our studies. Then came a vast and hopeless chaos in our minds, reaching as far back as the times of Charlemagne and Clovis, and Bertha with the long foot, and Fredegonde who was always plunging her dagger into somebody's back. The early Merovingians will for me ever be associated with a faint smell of snuff and a plaid linen pocket-handkerchief carefully folded, with a little, old, short, stumpy figure, in a black cap and dressed in a scanty black skirt. The figure is that of my Professor of History. An old, old lady, very short, very dignified, uttering little grunts at intervals, and holding a pair of spectacles in one hand and a little old black fat book in the other, from which, with many fumblings and snuff-

takings, the good soul would proceed to read to us of murder, battle, rapine, and sudden death, of kings, crowns, dynasties, and knights in armor, while we, her pupils, listened, trying not to laugh when she turned two pages at once, or read the same page twice over with great seriousness.

My dear grandmother, who was always inventing ways of helping people, and who firmly believed in all her *protégés*, having visited our Madame once or twice and found her absorbed in the said history book, had arranged that a series of historical lectures, with five-franc tickets of admission to the course, should be given by her during the winter months; and that after the lecture (which used to take place in our sitting-room, and which was attended by a certain number of ladies) we should all adjourn for tea to the blue drawing-room, where the Major meanwhile had been able to enjoy his after-dinner nap in quiet. He refused to attend the course, saying, after the first lecture, that he found it difficult to follow the drift of Madame's arguments. There used to be a class of four girls—my sister and myself, our cousin Amy, and Laura C., a friend of my own age—and then the various ladies, in bonnets, from up-stairs and down-stairs and next door. The lecture lasted an hour by the clock; then the meeting suddenly adjourned, and by the time the golden flower-vase pendule in the drawing-

room struck ten everybody was already walking down the shiny staircase and starting for home. Paris streets at night may be dark and muddy, or freezing cold, but they never give one that chill, vault-like feeling which London streets are apt to produce when one turns out from a warm fireside into the raw night. The ladies thought nothing of crossing the road and walking along a boulevard till they reached their own doors. Good old Madame used to walk off with those of her pupils who lived her way; they generally left her at the bright chemist's shop round the corner, where Madame Marlin, the chemist's wife, would administer an evening dose of peppermint-water to keep out the cold—so we used to be told by Madame. The old lady lived in one of the tall, shabby houses at the top of the Faubourg, just behind the Arc. We used to find her sitting in a small crowded room, with a tiny ante-room, and an alcove for her bed. There she lived with her poodle, Bibi, among the faded treasures and ancient snuff-boxes and books and portraits and silhouettes of a lifetime; grim effigies of a grim past, somewhat softened by dust and time. In the midst of all the chaos one lovely miniature used to hang, shining like a star through the clouds of present loneliness and the spiders' webs of age and poverty. This was the portrait of the beautiful Lady Almeria Carpenter, the

friend of Sir Joshua, with whom in some mysterious, romantic way Madame was connected. Another equally valued relic was a needlebook which had been used by the Duchesse de Praslin on the day when her husband murdered her. Madame's sister had been governess there for many years, and had loved the duchess dearly and been valued by her, and many and mysterious were the confidences poured into my grandmother's ear concerning this sad tragedy. Our cheery, emphatic, mysterious old lady was very popular among us all. One of her kindest friends was my father's cousin, Miss R., who had lived in Paris all her life, and whose visiting-list comprised any one in trouble or poor or lonely and afflicted. I think if it had not been for her help and that of my grandmother our good old friend would have often gone through sore trials. When my father himself came to Paris to fetch us away, he was interested in the accounts he heard of the old lady from his mother and cousin. And Madame is the heroine of a little story which I have seen in print somewhere, and which I know to be true, for was I not sent one day to search for a certain pill-box in my father's room, of which he proceeded to empty the contents into the fireplace, and then, drawing a neat banker's roll from his pocket, to fill up the little cube with a certain number of new napoleons, packing them in closely up to the brim. After

which, the cover being restored, he wrote the following prescription in his beautiful, even handwriting: "*Madame P. . . . To be taken occasionally when required. Signed Dr. W. M. T.*" Which medicine my grandmother, greatly pleased, promised to administer to her old friend after our departure.

P.S. The remembrance of this pill-box, and of my father's kind hands packing up the napoleons, came to me long after at a time when misfortunes of every kind had fallen upon the familiar friends and places of our early youth, when the glare of burning Paris seemed to reach us far away in our English homes, and we almost thought we could hear the thunders breaking on the unhappy city. We thought of our poor old lady, alone with her dear Bibi, in the midst of all this terror and destruction. As we sat down to our legs of mutton we pictured the horrible *salmis* and *fricandeaux* of rats and mice to which our neighbors were reduced, the sufferings so heroically borne. Every memory of the past rose up to incite us to make some effort to come to the assistance of our poor old friend; and at last it occurred to me to ask Baroness Mayer de Rothschild, who was always ready with good help for others, whether it would be possible to communicate with my besieged old lady.

I do not know by what means—perhaps if I knew,

I ought not to say how communications had been established between the English Rothschilds and those who were still in Paris. Some trusty and devoted retainer, some Porthos belonging to the house, had been able to get into Paris carrying letters and messages and food, and he was, so the Baroness now told me, about to return again. By this means I was told that I might send my letters and a draft on the bank in Paris so that poor Madame could obtain a little help of which she must be in cruel need; and this being accomplished, the letter written and the money sent off, I was able with an easier mind to enjoy my own share of the good things of life. Time passed, the siege was raised, and then came a day when, urged by circumstances, and perhaps also by a certain curiosity, I found myself starting for Paris with a friend, under the escort of Mr. Cook, arriving after a night's journey through strange and never-to-be-forgotten experiences at the Gare du Nord—a deserted station among streets all empty and silent. Carriages were no longer to be seen, every figure was dressed in black, and the women's sad faces and long, floating crape veils seemed strangely symbolical and visionary, as I walked along to the house of my father's cousin, Charlotte R., who had been my friend ever since I could remember. She was expecting me in her home to which she had

only been able to return a few days before. It is not my purpose here to describe the strange and pathetic experiences and the sights we saw together during that most eventful week; the sunshine of it all, the smoking ruins, the piteous histories, the strange rebound of life even in the midst of its ashes. The Arc itself was wrapped in sackcloth to preserve the impassive gods from the injuries of war. The great legs and arms we repacked in straw and saw-dust to protect them. One of my first questions was for Madame. "She is particularly well," said my cousin, smiling. "She has added many thrilling histories to *répertoire*, Madame Martin's escape from the *obus*, Bibi's horror of the—Prussians—you must come and see her, and hear it all for yourself." "I particularly want to see her," said I. I was in a self-satisfied and not unnatural frame of mind, picturing my old lady's pleasure at the meeting, her eloquent emotion and satisfaction at the trouble I had taken on her behalf. I hoped to have saved her life; at all events I felt that she must owe many little comforts to my exertions, and that her grateful benediction awaited me!

Dear old Madame was sitting with her poodle on her knees in the same little dark and crowded chamber. She put down her spectacles, shut up her book—I do believe it was still the little black

History of France. She did not look in the least surprised to see me walk in. The room smelt of snuff just as usual; Bibi leaped up from her lap, barking furiously. "Ah! my dear child," said the old lady calmly, "how do you do? Ah, my dear Miss R., I am delighted to see you again! Only this day I said to Madame Martin, 'I think Miss R. will be sure to call this afternoon; it is some day since she come.'" Then turning to me, "Well, my dear A., and how do you, and how do you all? Are you come to stay in our poor Paris? Are Mr. and Mrs. T. with you? Oh! oh! Oh, those Prussians! those abominable monsters! My poor Bibi, he was ready to tear them to pieces; he and I could not sleep for the guns. Madame Martin, she say to me, 'Oh! Madame, can you believe such wickedness?' I say to her, 'it is abominable.' Oh, there is no word for it!"

All this was oddly familiar, and yet strangely thrilling and unreal as was all the rest. There is no adequate expression for the strange waking nightmare which seems to seize one when by chance one meets a whole country suffering from one overpowering idea, and when one hears the story of each individual experience in turn repeated and repeated.

At last, my own personal interests rising up again, I said, not without some curiosity: "And

now I want to ask you, did you get my letter, Madame, and did you receive the money safely from Messrs. Rothschilds' bank?"

"I thank you, my dear child. I received it—I was about to mention the subject—I knew you would not forget your old friend," said Madame solemnly. "I needed the money very much," with a shake of the head. "I was all the more grateful that it came at the time it did. You will be gratified, I know, to learn the use to which I put it. They had come round to every house in the street only that morning. Madame Martin was with me." Here Madame took a pinch of snuff very seriously. "She go to the banker's for me, and she took the money at once and inscribe my name on the list."

"The list?" said I, much bewildered.

"I subscribe it," said Madame, "to the cannon which was presented by our *quartier* to the city of Paris."

"What, all of it?" said I.

"Yes, all of it," said she. "Do you suppose I should have kept any of it back?"

MY WITCHES' CALDRON

V

IT happily does not always follow that one cares for an author in exact proportion to the sale of his books, or even to the degree of their merit ; otherwise some might be overpowered by friends, and others remain solitary all their lives long. It also does not always follow that people who write books are those who see most of one another. On the contrary, authors as a rule, I think, prefer playmates of other professions than their own, and don't keep together in the same way that soldiers do for instance, or dandies, or lawyers, or members of Parliament. Lawyers, politicians, soldiers, and even doctors, do a great deal of their work together in one another's company; but the hours don't suit for literary people, and one rarely hears of five or six authors sitting down in a row to write books. They are generally shut up apart in different studies, with strict orders given that nobody is to be shown in.

This was my father's rule, only it was constantly broken ; and many persons used to pass in and out during his working-times, coming to consult him, or to make suggestions; some came to call, others

brought little poems and articles for the *Cornhill*. . . . As I write on it seems to me that my memory is a sort of Witches' Caldron, from which rise one by one these figures of the past, and they go by in turn and vanish one by one into the mist—some are kings and queens in their own right, some are friends, some are dependants. From my caldron rise many figures crowned and uncrowned, some of whom I have looked upon once perhaps, and then realized them in after-life from a different point of view. Now, perhaps, looking back, one can tell their worth better than at the time; one knows which were the true companions, which were the teachers and spiritual pastors, which were but shadows after all. The most splendid person I ever remember seeing had a little pencil sketch in his hand, which he left behind him upon the table. It was a very feeble sketch; it seemed scarcely possible that so grand a being should not be a bolder draughtsman. He appeared to us one Sunday morning in the sunshine. When I came down to breakfast I found him sitting beside my father at the table, with an untasted cup of tea before him; he seemed to fill the bow-window with radiance as if he were Apollo; he leaned against his chair with one elbow resting on its back, with shining studs and curls and boots. We could see his horse looking in at us over the blind. It was indeed a sight

for little girls to remember all their lives. I think my father had a certain weakness for dandies, those knights of the broadcloth and shining fronts. Magnificent apparitions used to dawn upon us in the hall sometimes, glorious beings on their way to the study, but this one outshone them all. I came upon a description in Lord Lamington's *Book of Dandies* the other day, which once more evoked the shining memory. Our visitor was Count D'Orsay, of whom Lord Lamington says:

"When he appeared in the perfection of dress (for the tailor's art had not died out with George IV.), with that expression of self-confidence and complacency which the sense of superiority gives, he was the observed of all! In those days men took great pains with themselves, they did not slouch and moon thro' life. . . . I have frequently ridden down to Richmond with Count D'Orsay; a striking figure he was; his blue coat, thrown well back to show the wide expanse of snowy shirt-front, his buff waistcoat, his light leathers and polished boots, his well-curled whiskers and handsome countenance; a wide-brimmed glossy hat, and spotless white gloves."

Mr. Richard Doyle used to tell us a little story of a well-known literary man who was so carried away by the presence of the brilliant D'Orsay at some city banquet that in a burst of enthusiasm he was heard to call aloud, above the din of voices, "Waiter! for Heaven's sake bring melted butter for the flounder of the Count." The Count

must have been well used to melted butter, as he proceeded on his triumphant road, nor did his genius fail him to the last. I have read somewhere a curious description of the romantic sarcophagus he finally devised for himself in a sort of temple, a flight of marble steps leading to a marble shrine where he was duly laid when he died, not long after his return to his own country and to the land of his fathers. He is of that race of men who lived in the beginning of the century, magnificent performers of life's commonplaces, representative heroes and leaders of the scene. Byron belonged to the brilliant company, and greatly admired Count D'Orsay. There is a certain absence of the florid, a frozen coldness in the fashion of to-day which strikes those who remember the more flamboyant generation.

I remember a visit from another hero of those times. We were walking across Kensington Square early one morning, when we heard some one hurrying after us and calling, "Thackeray, Thackeray!" This was also one of Byron's friends — a bright-eyed, active old man, with long, wavy white hair, and a picturesque cloak flung over one shoulder. I can see him still, as he crossed the corner of the square and followed us with a light, rapid step. My father, stopping short, turned back to meet him, greeting him kindly, and bringing him home with

us to the old brown house at the corner where we were then living. There was a sort of eagerness and vividness of manner about the stranger which was very impressive. You could not help watching him and his cloak, which kept slipping from its place, and which he caught at again and again. We wondered at his romantic, foreign looks, and his gayety and bright, eager way. Afterwards we were told that this was Leigh Hunt. We knew his name very well, for on the drawing-room table, in company with various Ruskins and *Punches*, lay a pretty, shining book called *A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla*, from which, in that dilettante, childish fashion which is half play, half impatience, and search for something else, we had contrived to extract our own allowance of honey. It was still an event to see a real author in those days, specially an author with a long cloak flung over his shoulder; though, for the matter of that, it is still and always will be an event to see the faces and hear the voices of those whose thoughts have added something delightful to our lives. Not very long afterwards came a different visitor, still belonging to that same company of people. I had thrown open the dining-room door and come in, looking for something, and then I stopped short, for the room was not empty. A striking and somewhat alarming-looking person stood alone by the fireplace with folded arms—a

dark, impressive-looking man, not tall, but broad and brown and weather-beaten—gazing with a sort of scowl at his own reflection in the glass. As I entered he turned slowly and looked at me over his shoulder. This time it was Trelawny, Byron's biographer and companion, who had come to see my father. He frowned, walked deliberately and slowly from the room, and I saw him no more. As I have said, all these people now seem almost like figures out of a fairy tale. One could almost as well imagine Sindbad, or Prince Charming, or the Seven Champions of Christendom dropping in for an hour's chat. But each generation, however matter-of-fact it may be, sets up fairy figures in turn, to wonder at and delight in. I had not then read any of the books which have since appeared, though I had heard my elders talking, and I knew from hearsay something of the strange, pathetic, irrational histories of these by-gone wanderers searching the world for the Golden Fleece and the Enchanted Gardens. These were the only members of that special, impracticable, romantic crew of Argonauts I ever saw, though I have read and reread their histories and diaries so that I seem to know them all, and can almost hear their voices.

One of the most notable persons who ever came into our old bow-windowed drawing-room in Young

Street is a guest never to be forgotten by me—a tiny, delicate little person, whose small hand nevertheless grasped a mighty lever which set all the literary world of that day vibrating. I can still see the scene quite plainly!—the hot summer evening, the open windows, the carriage driving to the door as we all sat silent and expectant; my father, who rarely waited, waiting with us; our governess and my sister and I all in a row, and prepared for the great event. We saw the carriage stop, and out of it sprang the active, well-knit figure of young Mr. George Smith, who was bringing Miss Brontë to see our father. My father, who had been walking up and down the room, goes out into the hall to meet his guests, and then, after a moment's delay, the door opens wide, and the two gentlemen come in, leading a tiny, delicate, serious little lady, pale, with fair, straight hair, and steady eyes. She may be a little over thirty; she is dressed in a little *barège* dress with a pattern of faint green moss. She enters in mittens, in silence, in seriousness; our hearts are beating with wild excitement. This, then, is the authoress, the unknown power whose books have set all London talking, reading, speculating; some people even say our father wrote the books—the wonderful books. To say that we little girls had been given *Jane Eyre* to read scarcely represents the facts of the case; to say that we had

taken it without leave, read bits here and read bits there, been carried away by an undreamed-of and hitherto unimagined whirlwind into things, times, places, all utterly absorbing and at the same time absolutely unintelligible to us, would more accurately describe our states of mind on that summer's evening as we look at Jane Eyre—the great Jane Eyre — the tiny little lady. The moment is so breathless that dinner comes as a relief to the solemnity of the occasion, and we all smile as my father stoops to offer his arm, for, genius though she may be, Miss Brontë can barely reach his elbow. My own personal impressions are that she is somewhat grave and stern, specially to forward little girls who wish to chatter. Mr. George Smith has since told me how she afterwards remarked upon my father's wonderful forbearance and gentleness with our uncalled-for incursions into the conversation. She sat gazing at him with kindling eyes of interest, lighting up with a sort of illumination every now and then as she answered him. I can see her bending forward over the table, not eating, but listening to what he said as he carved the dish before him.

I think it must have been on this very occasion that my father invited some of his friends in the evening to meet Miss Brontë, for everybody was interested and anxious to see her. Mrs. Crowe, the

reciter of ghost-stories, was there. Mrs. Brookfield, Mrs. Carlyle—Mr. Carlyle himself was present, so I am told, railing at the appearance of cockneys upon Scotch mountain-sides; there were also too many Americans for his taste; "but the Americans were as God compared to the cockneys," says the philosopher. Besides the Carlyles, there were Mrs. Elliott and Miss Perry, Mrs. Procter and her daughter, most of my father's habitual friends and companions. In the recent life of Lord Houghton I was amused to see a note quoted in which Lord Houghton also was convened. Would that he had been present!—perhaps the party would have gone off better. It was a gloomy and a silent evening. Every one waited for the brilliant conversation which never began at all. Miss Brontë retired to the sofa in the study, and murmured a low word now and then to our kind governess, Miss Truelock. The room looked very dark; the lamp began to smoke a little; the conversation grew dimmer and more dim; the ladies sat round still expectant; my father was too much perturbed by the gloom and the silence to be able to cope with it at all. Mrs. Brookfield, who was in the doorway by the study, near the corner in which Miss Brontë was sitting, leaned forward with a little commonplace, since brilliance was not to be the order of the evening. "Do you like London, Miss Brontë?" she said. Another

silence, a pause; then Miss Brontë answers "Yes" and "No" very gravely. My sister and I were much too young to be bored in those days; alarmed, impressed we might be, but not yet bored. A party was a party, a lioness was a lioness; and—shall I confess it?—at that time an extra dish of biscuits was enough to mark the evening. We felt all the importance of the occasion—tea spread in the dining-room, ladies in the drawing-room. We roamed about inconveniently, no doubt, and excitedly; and in one of my excursions crossing the hall, towards the close of the entertainment, I was surprised to see my father opening the front door with his hat on. He put his fingers to his lips, walked out into the darkness, and shut the door quietly behind him. When I went back to the drawing-room again, the ladies asked me where he was. I vaguely answered that I thought he was coming back. I was puzzled at the time, nor was it all made clear to me till long years afterwards, when one day Mrs. Procter asked me if I knew what had happened once when my father had invited a party to meet Jane Eyre at his house. It was one of the dullest evenings she had ever spent in her life, she said. And then with a good deal of humor she described the situation—the ladies who had all come expecting so much delightful conversation, and how as the evening went on the gloom and the constraint

increased, and how finally, after the departure of the more important guests, overwhelmed by the situation, my father had quietly left the room, left the house, and gone off to his club. The ladies waited, wondered, and finally departed also; and as we were going up to bed with our candles after everybody was gone, I remember two pretty Miss L——s, in shiny silk dresses, arriving, full of expectation. . . . We still said we thought our father would soon be back; but the Miss L——s declined to wait upon the chance, laughed, and drove away again almost immediately.

Since writing the preceding lines, I have visited *Jane Eyre* land, and stayed in the delightful home where she used to stay with Mrs. Gaskell. I have seen signs and tokens of her presence, faint sketches vanishing away, the delicate writing in the beautiful books she gave that warm friend; and I have also looked for and reread the introduction to *Emma*, that "last sketch" and most touching chapter in the never-to-be-written book of Charlotte Brontë's happy married life. The paper is signed "W. M. T.;" it was written by the editor, and is printed in one of the very earliest numbers of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

I remember the trembling little frame, the little

hand, the great honest eyes; an impetuous honesty seemed to me to characterize the woman. . . . I fancied an austere little Joan of Arc marching in upon us and rebuking our easy lives, our easy morals. She gave me the impression of being a very pure and lofty and high-minded person. A great and holy reverence of right and truth seemed to be with her always. Such in our brief interview she appeared to me. As one thinks of that life so noble, so lonely—of that passion for truth—of those nights and nights of eager study, swarming fancies, invention, depression, elation, and prayer; as one reads of the necessarily incomplete though most touching and admirable history of the heart that throbbed in this one little frame — of this one among the myriads of souls that have lived and died on this great earth—this great earth!—this little speck in the infinite universe of God, with what wonder do we think of to-day, with what awe await to-morrow, when that which is now but darkly seen shall be clear!

As I write out what my father's hand has written my gossip is hushed, and seems to me like the lamp smoke in the old drawing-room compared to the light of the summer's night in the street outside.

I am suddenly conscious as I write that my ex-

periences are very partial; but a witch's caldron must needs after all contain heterogeneous scraps, and mine, alas! can be no exception to the rest. It produces nothing more valuable than odds and ends happily harmless enough, neither sweltered venom nor fillet of finny snake, but the back of one great man's head, the hat and umbrella of another. The first time I ever saw Mr. Gladstone I only saw the soles of his boots. A friend had taken me into the ventilator of the House of Commons, where we listened to a noble speech and watched the two shadows on the grating overhead of the feet of the messenger of glad tidings. One special *back* I cannot refrain from writing down, in a dark blue frock-coat and strapped trousers, walking leisurely before us up Piccadilly. The sun is shining, and an odd sort of brass buckle which fastens an old-fashioned stock, flashes like a star. "Do look!" I say. "Who is that old gentleman?" "That old gentleman! Why, that is the Duke of Wellington," said my father. On another occasion I remember some one coming up to us and beginning to talk very charmingly, and among other things describing some new lord mayor who had been in state to a theatrical performance, by which it seemed he had been much affected. "I cried, I do assure you," the lord mayor had said, "and as for the lady mayoress, she cry too;" and the gentle-

man smiled and told the little story so dryly and drolly that my sister and I couldn't help laughing, and we went on repeating to one another afterwards, "As for the lady mayoress, she cry too." And then as usual we asked who was that. "Don't you know Lord Palmerston by sight?" said my father.

I have a friend who declares that Fate is a humorist, linking us all together by strangest whims, even by broad jokes at times; and this vague little humor of the weeping lady mayoress is my one personal link with the great Whig administrator of the last generation.

Another miscellaneous apparition out of my caldron rises before me as I write. On a certain day we went to call at Mrs. Procter's with our father. We found an old man standing in the middle of the room, taking leave of his hostess, nodding his head—he was a little like a Chinese mandarin with an ivory face. His expression never changed, but seemed quite fixed. He knew my father, and spoke to him and to us too, still in this odd, fixed way. Then he looked at my sister. "My little girl," he said to her, "will you come and live with me? You shall be as happy as the day is long; you shall have a white pony to ride, and feed upon red-currant jelly." This prospect was so alarming and unexpected that the poor little girl suddenly blushed up

and burst into tears. The old man was Mr. Samuel Rogers, but happily he did not see her cry, for he was already on his way to the door.

My father was very fond of going to the play, and he used to take us when we were children, one on each side of him, in a hansom. He used to take us to the opera too, which was less of a treat. Magnificent envelopes, with unicorns and heraldic emblazonments, used to come very frequently, containing tickets and boxes for the opera. In those days we thought everybody had boxes for the opera as a matter of course. We used to be installed in the front places with our chins resting on the velvet ledges of the box. For a time it used to be very delightful, then sometimes I used suddenly to wake up to find the singing still going on and on as in a dream. I can still see Lablache, a huge reverberating mountain, a sort of Olympus, thundering forth glorious sounds, and addressing deep resounding notes to what seemed to me then a sort of fairy in white. She stood on tiny feet, she put up a delicate finger and sent forth a sweet vibration of song in answer, sweeter, shriller, more charming every instant. Did she fly right up into the air, or was it my own head that came down with a sleepy nod? I slept, I awoke; and each time I was conscious of this exquisite floating ripple of music flowing in and out of my dreams. The singer was Mademoi-

selle Sontag; it was the "Elisire," or some such opera, overflowing like a lark's carol. All the great golden house applauded; my father applauded. I longed to hear more, but in vain I struggled, I only slumbered again, waking from minute to minute to see the lovely little lady in white still pouring forth her melody to the thousand lights and people. I find when I consult my faithful *confidante* and sympathizer in these small memories of what is now so nearly forgotten, that I am not alone in my admiring impressions of this charming person. My *confidante* is the *Biographie Générale*, where I find an account, no sleepy visionary impression, such as my own, but a very definite and charming portrait of the bright fairy of my dreams, of Mademoiselle Sontag, Comtesse Rossi, who came to London in 1849:—"On rémarquait surtout la limpidité de ses gammes chromatiques et l'éclat de ses trilles . . . Et toutes ces merveilles s'accomplissaient avec une grâce parfaite, sans que le regard fût jamais attristé par le moindre effort. La figure charmante de Mademoiselle Sontag, ses beaux yeux bleus, limpides et doux, ses formes élégantes, sa taille élancée et souple achevaient le tableau et complétaient l'enchantement."

It seems sad to have enjoyed this delightful performance only in one's dreams, but under these humiliating circumstances, when the whole world was

heaving and struggling to hear the great singer of the North, and when the usual box arrived for the "Figlia del Reggimento," my grandmother, who was with us, invited two friends of her own, grown up and accustomed to keep awake, and my sister and I were not included in the party. We were not disappointed, we *imagined* the songs for ourselves as children do. We gathered all our verbenas and geraniums for a nosegay and gave it to our guests to carry, and watched the carriage roll off in the twilight with wild hopes, unexpressed, that perhaps the flowers would be cast upon the stage at the feet of the great singer. But though the flowers returned home again crushed and dilapidated, and though we did not hear the song, it was a reality for me, and lasted until a day long years after, when I heard that stately and glorious voice flashing into my darkness with a shock of amazement never to be forgotten, and then and there realized how futile an imagination may be.

Alas! I never possessed a note of music of my own, though I have cared for it in a patient, unrequited way all my life long. My father always loved music and understood it too; he knew his opera tunes by heart. I have always liked the little story of his landing with his companions at Malta on his way to the East, and as no one of the company happened to speak Italian he was able to interpret

for the whole party by humming lines from various operas, "'Un biglietto—Eccolo quâ,'" says my father to the man from the shore, "'Lascia darem' la mano,'" and he helped Lady T. up the gangway, and so on. He used sometimes to bring Mr. Ella home to dine with him, and he liked to hear his interesting talk about music. Through Mr. Ella's kindness the doors of the Musical Union flew open wide to us.

My father used to write in his study at the back of the house in Young Street. The vine shaded his two windows, which looked out upon the bit of garden and the medlar-tree and the Spanish jasmines of which the yellow flowers scented our old brick walls. I can remember the tortoise belonging to the boys next door crawling along the top of the wall where they had set it, and making its way between the jasmine sprigs. Jasmines won't grow now any more, as they did then, in the gardens of Kensington, nor will medlars and vine trees take root and spread their green branches; only herbs and bulbs, such as lilies and Solomon's seals, seem to flourish, though I have a faint hope that all the things people put in will come up all right some centuries hence, when London is resting and at peace, and has turned into the grass-grown ruin one so often hears described. Our garden was not tidy (though on one grand occasion a man came

to mow the grass), but it was full of sweet things. There were verbenas—red, blue, and scented; and there were lovely stacks of flags, blades of green with purple heads between, and bunches of London-pride growing luxuriantly; and there were some blush-roses at the end of the garden which were not always quite eaten up by the caterpillars. Lady Duff Gordon came to stay with us once (it was on that occasion, I think, that the grass was mowed), and she afterwards sent us some doves, which used to hang high up in a wicker cage from the windows of the school-room. The top school-room was over my father's bedroom, and the bedroom was over the study where he used to write. I liked the top school-room the best of all the rooms in the dear old house; the sky was in it, and the evening bells used to ring into it across the garden, and seemed to come in dancing and clanging with the sunset; and the floor sloped so that if you put down a ball it would roll in a leisurely way right across the room of its own accord. And then there was a mystery—a small trap-door between the windows which we never could open. Where did not that trap-door lead to? It was the gateway of Paradise, of many paradises to us. We kept our dolls, our bricks, our books, our baby-houses in the top room, and most of our stupid little fancies. My little sister had a menagerie of snails and flies

in the sunny window-sill; these latter, chiefly invalids rescued out of milk-jugs, lay upon rose-leaves in various little pots and receptacles. She was very fond of animals, and so was my father — at least, he always liked *our* animals. Now, looking back, I am full of wonder at the number of cats we were allowed to keep, though De la Pluche, the butler, and Gray, the housekeeper, waged war against them. The cats used to come to us from the garden, for then, as now, the open spaces of Kensington abounded in fauna. My sister used to adopt and christen them all in turn by the names of her favorite heroes; she had Nicholas Nickleby, a huge gray tabby, and Martin Chuzzlewit, and a poor little half-starved Barnaby Rudge, and many others. Their saucers used to be placed in a row on the little terrace at the back of my father's study, under the vine where the sour green grapes grew—not at all out of reach; and at the farther end of which was an empty greenhouse ornamented by the busts of my father as a boy, and of a relation in a military cloak.

One of my friends — she never lived to be an old woman—used to laugh and say that she had reached the time of life when she loved to see even the people her parents had particularly disliked, just for the sake of old times. I don't know how I should feel if I were to meet one agreeable,

cordial gentleman, who used to come on horseback and invite us to all sorts of dazzling treats and entertainments which, to our great disappointment, my father invariably refused, saying, "No, I don't like him; I don't want to have anything to do with him." The wretched man fully justified these objections by getting himself transported long after for a protracted course of peculiarly deliberate and cold-blooded fraud. On one occasion, a friend told me, he was talking to my father, and mentioning some one in good repute at the time, and my father incidentally spoke as if he knew of a murder that person had committed. "You know it, then!" said the other man. "Who could have told you?" My father had never been told, but he had known it all along, he said; and, indeed, he sometimes spoke of this curious feeling he had about people at times, as if uncomfortable facts in their past history were actually revealed to him. At the same time I do not think anybody had a greater enjoyment than he in other people's goodness and well-doing; he used to be proud of a boy's prizes at school, he used to be proud of a woman's sweet voice or of her success in housekeeping. He had a friend in the Victoria Road hard by whose delightful household ways he used to describe, and I can still hear the lady he called "Jingleby" warbling "O du schöne Müllerin," to his great delight.

Any generous thing or word seemed like something happening to himself. I can remember, when *David Copperfield* came out, hearing him saying, in his emphatic way, to my grandmother that "little Em'ly's letter to old Peggotty was a masterpiece." I wondered to hear him at the time, for that was not at all the part I cared for most, nor, indeed, could I imagine how little Em'ly ever was so stupid as to run away from Peggotty's enchanted house-boat. But we each and all enjoyed in turn our share of those thin green books full of delicious things, and how glad we were when they came to our hands at last, after our elders and our governess and our butler had all read them in turn.

It is curious to me now to remember, considering how little we met and what a long way off they lived, what an important part the Dickens household played in our childhood. But the Dickens books were as much a part of our home as our own father's.

Certainly the Dickens children's parties were shining facts in our early London days — nothing came in the least near them. There were other parties—and they were very nice—but nothing to compare to these; not nearly so light, not nearly so shining, not nearly so going round and round. Perhaps—so dear K. P. suggests—it was not all as brilliantly wonderful as I imagined it; but most as-

suredly the spirit of mirth and kindly jollity was a reality to every one present, and the master of the house had that wondrous fairy gift of leadership. I know not what to call that power by which he inspired every one with spirit and interest. One special party I remember, which seemed to me to go on for years with its kind, gay hospitality, its music, its streams of children passing and repassing. We were a little shy coming in alone in all the consciousness of new shoes and ribbons, but Mrs. Dickens called us to sit beside her till the long sweeping dance was over, and talked to us as if we were grown up, which is always flattering to little girls. Then Miss Hogarth found us partners, and we, too, formed part of the throng. I remember watching the white satin shoes and long flowing white sashes of the little Dickens girls, who were just about our own age, but how much more graceful and beautifully dressed! Our sashes were bright plaids of red and blue (tributes from one of our father's Scotch admirers. Is it ungrateful to confess now after all these years that we could not bear them?), our shoes were only bronze. Shall I own to this passing shadow amid all that radiance? But when people are once dancing they are all equal again and happy.

Somehow after the music we all floated into a long supper-room, and I found myself sitting near the

head of the table by Mr. Dickens, with another little girl much younger than myself; she wore a necklace and pretty little sausage curls all round her head. Mr. Dickens was very kind to the little girl, and presently I heard him persuading her to sing, and he put his arm round her to encourage her; and then, wonderful to say, the little girl stood up (she was little Miss Hullah) and began very shyly, trembling and blushing at first, but as she blushed and trembled she sang more and more sweetly; and then all the *jeunesse dorée*, consisting of the little Dickens boys and their friends, ranged along the supper-table, clapped and clapped, and Mr. Dickens clapped too, smiling and applauding her. And then he made a little speech, with one hand on the table; I think it was thanking the *jeunesse dorée* for their applause, and they again clapped and laughed—but here my memory fails me, and everything grows very vague and like a dream.

Only this much I do remember very clearly, that we had danced and supped and danced again, and that we were all standing in a hall lighted and hung with bunches of Christmas green, and, as I have said, everything seemed altogether magnificent and important, more magnificent and important every minute, for as the evening went on more and more people kept arriving. The hall was crowded, and the broad staircase was lined with little boys—

thousands of little boys—whose heads and legs and arms were waving about together. They were making a great noise, and talking and shouting, and the eldest son of the house seemed to be marshalling them. Presently their noïse became a cheer, and then another, and we looked up and saw that our own father had come to fetch us, and that his white head was there above the others; then came a third final ringing cheer, and some one went up to him—it was Mr. Dickens himself—who laughed and said quickly, "That is for you!" and my father looked up surprised, pleased, touched, settled his spectacles, and nodded gravely to the little boys.

IN KENSINGTON

IN KENSINGTON

VI

OURS was more or less a bachelor's establishment, and the arrangements of the house varied between a certain fastidiousness and the roughest simplicity. We had shabby table-cloths, alternating with some of my grandmother's fine linen; we had old Derby china for our dessert of dried figs and dry biscuits, and a silver Flaxman teapot (which always poured oblations of tea upon the cloth) for breakfast, also three cracked cups and saucers of unequal patterns and sizes. One morning, Jeames de la Pluche (so my father's servant and factotum chose to call himself when he wrote to the papers) brought in a hamper which had just arrived. When it was unpacked we found, to our great satisfaction, that it contained a lovely breakfast array: A china bowl for my father's tea, ornamented with his initials in gold amid a trellis of roses; beautiful cups for the young ladies, lovely gilt milk-jugs, and a copy of verses, not written, but put together out of printed letters from the *Times*. I quote it from memory:

"Of esteem as a token—
Fate preserve it unbroken—

A friend sends this tea-dish of porcelain rare,
And with truth and sincerity
Wishes health and prosperity
To the famed M. A. Titmarsh of *Vanity Fair*."

We could not imagine who the friend was from whom the opportune present had come. For many breakfasts we speculated and wondered, guessing one person and another in turn, while we sat at our now elegant board, of which Dr. Oliver Holmes himself might have approved. Years afterwards, when De la Pluche was taking leave of my father and sailing for Australia, where he obtained a responsible position, he said, reproachfully: "I sent you the breakfast things; you guessed a great many people, but you never guessed they came from me."

De la Pluche was devoted to my father, and next to him he seemed the most important member of the household. He was more than devoted. We used to think he was a sorcerer. He used to guess at my father's thoughts, plan for him, work for him, always knew beforehand what he would like far better than we ever did. I remember that we almost cried on one occasion, thinking that our father would ultimately prefer him to us. He used to write to the papers and sign his letters, "Jeames de la Pluche, 13 Young Street." "Like to see my last, miss?" he used to say, as he put down a paper on the school-room table. He was a very good and

clever man, though a stern ruler. My father had a real friendship and regard for him, and few of his friends ever deserved it more. He lived alone down-stairs, where he was treated with great deference, and had his meals served separately, I believe. He always called my father "the Governor." He was a little man, and was very like Holbein's picture of Sir Thomas More in looks. I remember on one occasion coming away from some lecture or entertainment. As we got out into the street it was raining. "It has turned cold," said my father, who was already beginning to be ill. At that moment a voice behind him said, "Coat, sir? Brought it down;" and there was De la Pluche, who had brought his coat all the way from Kensington, helping him on with it. My father thanked him, and then mechanically felt in the pocket for a possible cigar-case. "Cigar? Here," says De la Pluche, popping one into my father's mouth, and producing a match ready lighted.

I sometimes hear from my old friend, and I hope he may not be pained by reading of these childish jealousies long past.

When we were children attending our classes we used to be encouraged to study large sheets with colored designs, representing the solar system and its various intricacies. One can understand the pictures in the book while one is looking at them,

but it is a very different thing from looking at pictures to try to understand the reality as it exists outside the print, and to stand on one's own doorstep trying to realize that the earth is turning one way and the moon corkscrewing round it, and the planets dancing their mighty course, and the fixed stars disappearing all the time behind the opposite roof, to say nothing of a possibility that one's feet are up in the air and one's head hanging down below, without any feeling of inconvenience, except, perhaps, a certain bewilderment and confusion on most subjects, which may, however, be peculiar to myself. And so, looking back at one's own life, it is difficult to fit all the events and chronologies quite accurately into their places. If one tries to realize too much at once, the impression is apt to grow chaotic and unmeaning in its complexity; you can't get the proportions of events; and perhaps, indeed, one of the compensating constituents of all our various existences consists in that disproportion which passing impressions happily take for us, and which they often retain notwithstanding the experiences of years.

That little picture of Bewick's in which a falling leaf conceals the sky, the road, the passing gig and its occupants, has always seemed to me to contain the secret of a philosophy which makes existence itself more possible than it would be if infin-

ity held its proportional place in our finite experience.

Our London home was a happy, but a very quiet home. One day my father said that he had been surprised to hear from his friend Sir Henry Davison how seriously our house struck people, compared to other houses: "But I think we are very happy as we are," said he, and so, indeed, we were. We lived chiefly with him and with quite little children, or with our grandparents when they came over to visit us. There was certainly a want of initiation; in our house there was no one to suggest all sorts of delightful possibilities, which, as we grew up, might have been made more of; but looking back I chiefly regret it in so far as I think he might have been happier if we had brought a little more action and sunshine into daily life, and taken a little more on our own responsibility instead of making ourselves into his shadows.

When my father had done his day's work he liked a change of scene and thought. I think he was always glad to leave the ink-blots for his beloved dabs of paint. Sometimes he used to drive into town on the top of an omnibus, sometimes in a brougham; very often he used to take us with him in hansoms (which we much preferred) on long expeditions to Hampstead, to Richmond, to Greenwich, or to studios in distant quarters of the town.

There was Mr. David Roberts's studio; his welcome was certain, and his sketch-books were an unfailing delight to turn over; indeed, the drawings were so accurate, delicate, and suggestive that they used to make one almost giddy to look at. Once or twice we went to Mr. Cattermole's, who had a studio among the Hampstead hills, hidden among ancient walls and ivy-trees. Mr. Du Maurier was not yet living there, or I am sure we should have driven farther up the hill. As life goes on one grudges that time and chance alone should have separated people who would have been so happy with each other. Sometimes we used to go to Sir Edwin Landseer's beautiful villa in St. John's Wood, and enjoy his delightful company. Among his many stories, as he stood painting at his huge canvases, I remember his once telling us an anecdote of one of his dogs. He was in the habit of taking it out every day after his work was over. The dog used to wait patiently all day long while Sir Edwin was painting, but he used to come and lie down at his feet and look up in his face towards five o'clock; and on one occasion, finding his hints disregarded, he trotted into the hall and came back with the painter's hat, which he laid on the floor before him.

Then we always enjoyed going on to the house of a neighbor of Sir Edwin's, Mr. Charles Leslie, who dwelt somewhere in that locality with a de-

lightful household. To say nothing of the actual members of that painter's home, there were others also belonging to it who were certainly all but alive. I can still see my father standing in the South Kensington Museum, sympathetic and laughing before the picture of Sancho Panza, in which he sits with his finger to his nose, with that look of portentous wisdom and absurdity. As for the charming duchess, whose portrait is also to be seen, she, or her prototypes, must surely have dwelt in the painter's own home. Mr. Dickens used to be at the Leslies' sometimes, and though I cannot quite account for it, I have a general impression of fireworks perpetually going off just outside their windows.

One day that we had come home from one of these expeditions in a big blue fly, with a bony horse—it was a bright blue fly, with a drab inside to it, and an old white coachman on the box—my father, after a few words of consultation with the coachman, drove off again, and shortly afterwards returning on foot, told us that he had just bought the whole concern, brougham and horse and harness, and that he had sent Jackson (our driver had now become Jackson) to be measured for a great-coat. So henceforward we came and went about in our own private carriage, which, however, never lost its original name of "the fly," although Jack-

son's buttons shone resplendent with the Thackeray crest, and the horse, too, seemed brushed up and promoted to be private.

I remember, or I think I remember, driving in this vehicle to Mr. Frank Stone's studio in Tavistock Square, and how he and my father began laughing and talking about early days. "Do you remember that portrait I began to paint of you over the lady with the guitar?" Mr. Stone said, and he added that he had the picture still, and, going into some deep cupboard, he brought out a cheerful, florid picture of my father as I for one had never seen him, with thick black hair and a young, ruddy face. We brought it away with us, and I have it now, and the lady's red dress still appears in the background. It is perhaps fortunate that people, as a rule, are well and happy, and at their best, when their portraits are painted. If one looks down the Academy list year by year, one sees that the pictures represent gentlemen who have just been made bishops, or speakers, or governors-general; or ladies who are brides in their lovely new clothes and jewels. Sad folks hide their heads, sick folks turn them away and are not fit subjects for the painter's art; and yet, as I write, I am also conscious that facts contradict me, and that there has been a fine run of late upon nurses and death-bed scenes in general.

The happy hour had not yet come for us when Mr. Watts came to live in Kensington at Little Holland House, and built his studios there. This was in later times, and after we had just passed beyond the great pinafore age, which sets such a stamp upon after-life, and to which my recollections seem chiefly to revert.

He always said that he should like to paint a picture of my father, but the day for the sitting, alas, never came. And yet I can imagine what that picture might have been—a portrait, such as some portraits, with that mysterious reality in them, that *present*, which is quite apart from time and dates.

I am sure there was no one among all his friends whose society my father enjoyed more than he did that of John Leech, whom he first remembered, so he has often told us with a smile, a small boy at the Charterhouse, in a little blue buttoned-up suit, set up on a form and made to sing "Home, Sweet Home" to the others crowding round about. Mr. Leech was anything but a small boy when I remember him in the old Young Street dining-room, where De la Pluche was laying the cloth while Mr. Leech and my father sat talking by the fire. He was very handsome and tall, and kind and shy, and he spoke in a husky, melodious voice; we admired him very much; he was always beautifully dressed, and we used to see him come riding up to the door on nice

shining horses; and he generally came to invite us all to something delightful, to go there or to dine with him and his wife at Richmond or elsewhere. My father liked to take us about with him, and I am surprised, as I think of it, at the great good-nature of his friends, who used so constantly to include two inconvenient little girls in the various invitations they sent him. We used to be asked early, and to arrive at all sorts of unusual times. We used to lunch with our hosts and spend long afternoons, and then about dinner-time our father would come in, and sit smoking after dinner while we waited with patient ladies up-stairs. Mrs. Brookfield used to live in Portman Street in those days, and thither we used to go very frequently, and to Mrs. Procter's, as well as to various relations' houses, Indian cousins of my father's coming to town for a season with their colonels and their families. Time after time we used to go to the Leeches, who lived in Brunswick Square. We used to play with the baby, we used to turn over endless books of pictures, and perhaps go out for a walk with kind Mrs. Leech, and sometimes (but this happened very rarely) we used to be taken up to the room where John Leech himself sat at his drawing-table under the square of silver paper which softened the light as it fell upon his blocks. There was his back as he bent over his work, there were the tables loaded

with picture-books and drawing-blocks, huge blocks, four times the size of any at home, ready for next week's *Punch;* but our entrance disturbed him (we instinctively felt how much), and we used to hurry quickly back to the drawing-books down-stairs, and go on turning over the pencil sketches. I have some of them now, those drawings so roughly indicated, at first so vague, and then by degrees worked upon and altered and modelled and forced into their life as it were, *obliged* to laugh, charmed into kindly wit; as I look at them now, I still recognize the aspect of those by-gone days and places, and I cannot help thinking how much more interesting to remember are some of the shabby homes in which work and beauty and fun are *made*, than those more luxurious and elaborate, which dazzle us so much more at the time, where everything one saw was only bought. But, after all, the whole secret of life is made up of the things one makes, and those one steals, and those one pays for.

My own children turn over Leech's drawings now, as happily as we ourselves used to do, and it seems to me sometimes as if they also are at play among our own old fancies and in our old haunts. There are the rooms again. There is Mrs. Leech's old piano like an organ standing bolt upright against the wall; there are the brown-holland covers on the chairs; there is the domestic lamp, looking (as the

lamps of one's youth used to look) tall and dismantled like some gaunt light-house erected upon bare mahogany rocks. Besides these things, I remember with real affection a lovely little miniature portrait of Mrs. Leech, which used to hang upon the wall, and which was done at the time of her marriage. It was indeed the sweetest little picture; and when I saw her one little granddaughter, Dorothy Gillett, this old favorite picture of my childhood came into my mind. It may be hallucination, but, although the houses were so ugly in those days, I still think the people in them looked almost nicer then than they do now.

Madame Elise was the great oracle of the 'Fifties, and she used to turn out floating, dignified, squashy beings with close pearly head-dresses and bonnets, and sloping, spreading draperies. They are all to be seen in Mr. Leech's pictures still, and they may be about to come back to life, crinolines and all, for anything I know to the contrary. But I hope not; I think this present generation of women is a happier one than that one was. The characters of the people I remember were certainly different from the characters of their daughters of the present, disporting themselves in the golden Du Maurier age of liberty and out-door life. Mr. Leech once drew our own green curtains for us in a little picture of two girls asking a child what it

had for dinner. The child says, "Something that begins with a S"; and when asked what that might be, explains that it was *cold beef*.

A certain number of writers and designers for *Punch* used to dine at Mr. Leech's, coming in with my father towards the close of the day. I remember Mr. Tenniel there, and Mr. Percival Leigh, and Mr. Shirley Brooks, and Millais in later days, and an eminent member of a different profession, the present Dean of Rochester. Sometimes, instead of dining in Brunswick Square or at the house in Kensington (to which they afterwards removed), we used to be taken all away to Richmond, to enjoy happy hours upon the terrace, and the light of setting suns.

My father was pleased when some dozen years later the Leeches came to Kensington, and he was greatly interested in their pretty old house. Mr. Leech was pleased too; and at first he used to describe with resigned humor what, alas, became slow torture in the end to his strained nerves — the different noises as they succeeded each other in what he had expected to find a quiet suburb of London: the milkman, the carrier, the industrious carpenter, all following in rotation one by one, from the very earliest morning. But his nerves were altogether overstrung. I remember hearing

him once, in far, far back times, tell a little story, scarcely perhaps worth retelling. He was looking altogether ill and upset, and he told us that he had hardly recovered from a little shock the night before. Coming home late, and as he went upstairs, he had been annoyed by hearing the howling of a dog in a garden at the back of the house. He did not know that one of his young sisters had come to see his wife that evening, had been persuaded to stay for the night, and put to sleep in the very room into which he now turned, throwing up the window to see where the noise came from. The moon was shining, and happening to look round he was quite overcome, seeing a figure lying motionless upon the bed, while the light poured coldly upon a white marble profile.

I was going along the Kensington Road towards Palace Green one fine morning, when I met my father carefully carrying before him two blue Dutch china pots, which he had just surreptitiously taken away out of his own study. "I am going to see if they won't stand upon Leech's dining-room chimney-piece," he said. I followed him, hoping, I am afraid, that they would not stand there, for we were well used to lament the accustomed disappearance of his pretty ornaments and china dishes. People may have stared to see him carrying his china, but that I do not now remember — only

this, that he was amused and interested, and that we found the iron gates open to the court in front, and the doors of the Leeches' house all wide open, though the house itself was empty and the family had not yet arrived. Workmen were coming and going, busy hammering carpets and making arrangements. We crossed the hall, and then my father led the way into the pretty, old dining-room, with its new Turkey carpet and its tall windows looking to the gardens at the back. "I knew they would stand there," said he, putting up the two blue pots on the high narrow ledge; and there to my mind they will ever stand.

It was in the *Quarterly Review* that my father wrote of Leech's pictures. "While we live we must laugh," he says.

Do we laugh enough? Our fathers laughed better than we do. Is it that we have overeaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge? I cannot say. The art of design, as practised by the successors of John Leech who have followed in his steps, still holds its own delightful sway; but the kindred arts of action, of oratory, of literature, have, to some narrow-minded critics, taken most unpleasant forms of sincerity. Sometimes I wonder how the moralist would write of us now, were he still among us. I don't know how the present will strike the new generation, when it has grown up

to look back in turn upon this somewhat complicated phase of civilization. Sheep's clothing is out of date, and wolf-skins all the fashion now; but they are imitation wolf-skins. The would-be Lion affects the Donkey's ears; the Pharisee is anxious to be seen in the Publican's society for the good impression it makes upon his constituency. It is all very perplexing, and not very edifying to speculate on. And then I feel that any day, while one is fumbling and probing and dissecting and splitting hairs, some genius such as John Leech silently appears and touches commonplace things, and lo! here is a new light upon earth, a new happiness; here is another smile in the land. "Can we have too much of truth and fun and beauty and kindness?" said John Leech's Friend.

TO WEIMAR AND BACK

VII

I SUPPOSE the outer circuit of my own very limited wanderings must have been reached at the age of thirteen or thereabouts, when my father took me and my little sister for the grand tour of Europe. We had, of course, lived in Paris, and spent our summers in quiet sunny country places abroad with our grandparents, but this was to be something different from anything we had ever known before at St. Germains or Montmorenci among the donkeys. Switzerland and Venice and Vienna, Germany and the Rhine! Our young souls thrilled with expectation. And yet those early feasts of life are not unlike the miracle of the loaves and fishes: the twelve basketfuls that remain in afteryears are certainly even more precious than the feast itself.

We started one sleety summer morning. My father was pleased to be off and we were enchanted. He had bought a gray wide-awake hat for the journey, and he had a new sketch-book in his pocket, besides two smaller ones for us, which he produced as the steamer was starting. We sailed from Lon-

don Bridge, and the decks were all wet and slippery as we came on board. We were scatter-brained little girls, although we looked demure enough in our mushroom hats and waterproofs. We had also prepared a travelling trousseau, which consisted of miscellaneous articles belonging to the fancy-goods department of things in general, rather than to the usual outfit of an English gentleman's family. I was not without some diffidence about my luggage. I remember a draught-board, a large wooden work-box, a good many books, paint-boxes, and other odds and ends; but I felt that whatever else might be deficient, our *new bonnets* would bring us triumphantly out of every crisis. They were alike, but with a difference of blue and pink wreaths of acacia, and brilliant in ribbons to match, at a time when people affected less dazzling colors than they do now. Of course, these treasures were not for the Channel and its mischances; they were carefully packed away and guarded by the draught-boards and work-boxes and the other contents of our trunk; and I may as well conclude the episode at once, for it is not quite without bearing upon what I am trying to recall. Alas for human expectations! When the happy moment came at last, and we had reached foreign parts, and issued out of the hotel dressed and wreathed and triumphantly splendid, my father said: "My dear children, go

back and put those bonnets away in your box, and don't ever wear them any more! Why, you would be mobbed in these places if you walked out alone with such ribbons!" How the sun shone as he spoke! how my heart sank under the acacia-trees! My sister was eleven years old, and didn't care a bit; but at thirteen and fourteen one's clothes begin to strike root. I felt disgraced, beheaded of my lovely bonnet, utterly crushed, and I turned away to hide my tears.

Now, there is a passage in the life of Charles Kingsley which, as I believe, concerned this very time and journey; and I am amused, as I remember the tragedy of my bonnet, to think of the different sacrifices which men and women have to pay to popular prejudice, casting their head-gear into the flames just as the people did in the times of Romola. We had started by the packet-boat from London Bridge, as I have said, and immediately we came on board we had been kindly greeted by a family group already established there—an elderly gentleman in clerical dress, and a lady sitting with an umbrella in the drizzle of rain and falling smuts from the funnel. This was the Kingsley family, consisting of the rector of Chelsea and his wife and his two sons (Charles Kingsley was the elder of the two), then going abroad for his health. It will now be seen that my recollections concern more histor-

ical head-dresses than our unlucky bonnets—associations which William Tell himself might not have disdained. Mr. Kingsley and his brother were wearing brown felt hats with very high and pointed crowns, and with very broad brims, of a different shape from my father's commonplace felt. The hats worn by Mr. Kingsley and his brother were more like those well-known brims and peaks which have crowned so many poets' heads since then.

It was a stormy crossing; the waves were curling unpleasantly round about the boat. I sat by Mrs. Kingsley, miserable, uncomfortable, and watching in a dazed and hypnotized sort of way the rim of Charles Kingsley's wide-awake as it rose and fell against the horrible horizon. He stood before us, holding on to some ropes, and the horizon rose and fell, and the steamer pitched and tossed, and it seemed as if Time stood still. But we reached those farther shores at last, and parted from our companions, and very soon afterwards my father told us with some amusement of the adventure which befell Mr. Charles Kingsley and his brother almost as soon as they landed, and after they had parted from their parents. They were arrested by the police, who did not like the shape of their wide-awakes. I may as well give the story in Mr. Kingsley's own words, which I found in his *Life*, in an ex-

tract from a letter written immediately after the event to Mrs. Charles Kingsley at home. He says:

"Here we are at Treves, having been brought there under arrest with a gendarme from the mayor of Gettesburg, and liberated next morning with much laughter and many curses from the police here. However, we had the pleasure of spending a night in prison among fleas and felons, on the bare floor. The barbarians took our fishing-tackle for *Todt-instrumenten*, and our wide-awakes for Italian hats, and got it into their addle-pates that we were emissaries of Mazzini. . . ."

Perhaps I can find some excuse for the "addle-pates" when I remember that proud and eager head, and that bearing so full of character and energy. One can imagine the author of *Alton Locke* not finding very great favor with foreign mouchards and gendarmes, and suggesting indefinite terrors and suspicions to their minds.

Fortunately for the lovers of nature, unfortunately for autobiographers, the dates of the years as they pass are not written up in big letters on the blue vaults overhead, though the seasons themselves are told in turn by the clouds and lights, and by every waving tree and every country glade. And so, though one remembers the aspect of things, the years are apt to get a little shifted at times, and I cannot quite tell whether it was this year or that one following in which we found ourselves still in

glorious summer weather returning home from distant places, and coming back by Germany and by Weimar.

In common with most children, the stories of our father's youth always delighted and fascinated us, and we had often heard him speak of his own early days at college and in Germany, and of his happy stay at Pumpernickel-Weimar, where he went to court and saw the great Goethe, and was in love with the beautiful Amalia von X. And now coming to Weimar we found ourselves actually *alive* in his past somehow, almost living it alongside with him, just like Gogo in Mr. Du Maurier's story. I suddenly find myself walking up the centre of an empty shady street, and my father is pointing to a row of shutters on the first floor of a large and comfortable-looking house. "That is where Frau von X. used to live," he said. "How kind she was to us, and what a pretty girl Amalia was!" And then, a little farther on, we passed the house in the sunshine of a *plaz* in which he told us he himself had lodged with a friend; and then we came to the palace, with the soldiers and sentries looking like toys wound up from the Burlington Arcade, and going backward and forward with their spikes in front of their own striped boxes; and we saw the acacia-trees with their cropped heads, and the iron gates; and we went across the court-yard into the palace and were

shown the ball-room and the smaller saloons, and we stood on the shining floors and beheld the classic spot where for the first and only time in all his life, I believe, my father had invited the lovely Amalia to waltz. And then, coming away all absorbed and delighted with our experiences in living backward, my father suddenly said, "I wonder if old Weissenborne is still alive? He used to teach me German." And lo! as he spoke, a tall, thin old man, in a broad-brimmed straw hat, with a beautiful Pomeranian poodle running before him, came stalking along with a newspaper under his arm. "Good gracious, that looks like—yes, that *is* Dr. Weissenborne. He is hardly changed a bit," said my father, stopping short for a moment, and then he, too, stepped forward quickly with an outstretched hand, and the old man in turn stopped, stared, frowned. "I am Thackeray, my name is Thackeray," said my father, eagerly and shyly as was his way; and after another stare from the doctor, suddenly came a friendly lighting up and exclaiming and welcoming and hand-shaking and laughing, while the pretty white dog leaped up and down, as much interested as we were in the meeting.

"You have grown so gray I did not know you at first," said the doctor in English. And my father laughed and said he was a great deal grayer now than the doctor himself; then he introduced us to

the old man, who shook us gravely by the finger-tips with a certain austere friendliness, and once more he turned again with a happy, kind, grim face to my father. Yes, he had followed his career with interest; he had heard of him from this man and that man; he had read one of his books — not all. Why had he never sent any, why had he never come back before? "You must bring your misses and all come and breakfast at my lodging," said Dr. Weissenborne.

"And is this your old dog?" my father asked, after accepting the doctor's invitation. Dr. Weissenborne shook his head. Alas! the old dog was no more; he died two years before. Meanwhile the young dog was very much there, frisking and careering in cheerful circles round about us. The doctor and his dog had just been starting for their daily walk in the woods when they met us, and they now invited us to accompany them. We called at the lodging by the way to announce our return to breakfast, and then started off together for the park. The park (I am writing of years and years ago) was a bright, green little wood, with leaves and twigs and cheerful lights, with small trees not very thickly planted on the steep slopes, with many narrow paths wandering into green depths, and with seats erected at intervals along the way. On one of these seats the old professor showed us an

inscription cut deep into the wood with a knife, "*Doctor W. and his dog.*" Who had carved it? He did not know. But besides this inscription, on every one of the benches where Goethe used to rest, and on every tree which used to shade his head, was written another inscription, invisible indeed, and yet which we seemed to read all along the way —"Here Goethe's life was spent; here he walked, here he rested; his feet have passed to and fro along this narrow pathway. It leads to his garden-house."

It was lovely summer weather, as I have said, that weather which used to be so common when one was young, and which I dare say our children still discover now, though we cannot always enjoy it. We came back with our friend the doctor, and breakfasted with him in his small apartment, in a room full of books, at a tiny table drawn to an open window; then after breakfast we sat in the professor's garden among the nasturtiums. My sister and I were given books to read; they were translations for the use of students, I remember; and the old friends smoked together and talked over a hundred things. Amalia was married and had several children; she was away. Madame von Goethe was still in Weimar with her sons, and Fraulein von Pogwishe, her sister, was also there. "They would be delighted to see you again," said the professor.

"We will go together, and leave the young misses here till our return." But not so; our father declared we also must be allowed to come. My recollections (according to the wont of such provoking things) here begin to fail me, and in the one particular which is of any interest; for though we visited Goethe's old house, I can scarcely remember it at all, only that the doctor said Madame von Goethe had moved after Goethe's death. She lived in a handsome house in the town, with a fine staircase running up between straight walls, and leading into a sort of open hall, where, amid a good deal of marble and stateliness, stood two little unpretending ladies by a big round table piled with many books and papers. The ladies were Madame von Goethe and her sister. Dr. Weissenborne went first and announced an old friend, and then ensued more welcomings and friendly exclamations and quick recognitions on both sides, benevolently superintended by our Virgil. "And are you both as fond of reading novels as ever?" my father asked. The ladies laughed; they said "Yes, indeed," and pointed to a boxful of books which had just arrived, with several English novels among them, which they had been unpacking as we came in. Then the sons of the house were sent for—kind and friendly and unassuming young men, walking in, and as much interested and pleased to witness their parent's

pleasure as we were; not handsome, with nothing of their grandfather's noble aspect (as one sees it depicted), but with most charming and courteous ways. One was a painter, the mother told us, the other a musician. And while my father talked to the elder ladies, the young men took us younger ones in hand. They offered to show us the celebrated garden-house, and asked us to drink tea there next day. And so it happened that once more we found ourselves being conducted through the little shady wood. But to be walking there with Goethe's family, with his grandsons and their mother, the Ottilie who had held the dying poet's hand to the last; to be going to his favorite resort where so much of his time was spent; to hear him so familiarly quoted and spoken of, was something like hearing a distant echo of the great voice itself; something like seeing the skirts of his dressing-gown just waving before us. And at the age I was then impressions are so vivid that I have always all my life had a vague feeling of having been in Goethe's presence. We seemed to find something of it everywhere, most of all in the little garden-house, in the bare and simple room where he used to write. One of the kind young men went to the window and showed us something on the pane. What it was I know not clearly, but I think it was his name written with a diamond; and finally, in the garden,

at a wooden table, among trees and dancing shadows, we drank our tea, and I remember Wolfgang von Goethe handing a teacup, and the look of it, and suddenly the whole thing vanishes. . . . There was a certain simple dignity and hospitality in it all which seems to belong to all the traditions of hospitable Weimar, and my father's pleasure and happy emotion gave a value and importance to every tiny detail of that short but happy time. Even the people at the inn remembered him, and came out to greet him; but they sent in such an enormous bill as we were departing on the evening of the second day that he exclaimed in dismay to the waiter, "So much for sentimental recollections! Tell the host I shall never be able to afford to come back to Weimar again."

The waiter stared; I wonder if he delivered the message. The hotel-bill I have just mentioned was a real disappointment to my father, and, alas for disillusions! another more serious shock, a meeting which was no meeting, somewhat dashed the remembrance of Amalia von X.

It happened at Venice, a year or two after our visit to Weimar. We were breakfasting at a long table where a fat lady also sat a little way off, with a pale fat little boy beside her. She was stout; she was dressed in light green; she was silent; she was eating an egg. The *sala* of the great marble hotel

was shaded from the blaze of sunshine, but stray gleams shot across the dim hall, falling on the palms and the orange-trees beyond the lady, who gravely shifted her place as the sunlight dazzled her. Our own meal was also spread, and my sister and I were only waiting for my father to begin. He came in presently, saying he had been looking at the guest-book in the outer hall, and he had seen a name which had interested him very much. "Frau von Z. Geboren von X. It must be Amalia! She must be *here*—in the hotel," he said; and as he spoke he asked a waiter whether Madame von Z. was still in the hotel. "I believe that is Madame von Z.," said the waiter, pointing to the fat lady. The lady looked up and then went on with her egg, and my poor father turned away, saying in a low, overwhelmed voice, "*That* Amalia! That cannot be Amalia." I could not understand his silence, his discomposure. "Aren't you going to speak to her? Oh, please do go and speak to her!" we both cried. "Do make sure if it is Amalia." But he shook his head. "I can't," he said; "I had rather not." Amalia meanwhile, having finished her egg, rose deliberately, put down her napkin and walked away, followed by her little boy.

Things don't happen altogether at the same time; they don't quite begin or end all at once. Once more I heard of Amalia long years afterwards,

when by a happy hospitable chance I met Dr. Norman MacLeod at the house of my old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe. I was looking at him, and thinking that in some indefinable way he put me in mind of the past, when he suddenly asked me if I knew that he and my father had been together as boys at Weimar, learning German from the same professor, and both in love with the same beautiful girl. "What, Amalia? Dr. Weissenborne?" I cried. "Dear me! do you know about Amalia?" said Dr. MacLeod, "and do you know about old Weissenborne? I thought I was the only person left to remember them. We all learned from Weissenborne, we were all in love with Amalia, every one of us, your father too! What happy days those were!" And then he went on to tell us that years and years afterwards, when they met again on the occasion of one of the lecturing tours in Scotland, he, Dr. MacLeod, and the rest of the notabilities were all assembled to receive the lecturer on the platform, and as my father came by carrying his papers and advancing to take his place at the reading-desk, he recognized Dr. MacLeod as he passed, and in the face of all the audience he bent forward and said, gravely, without stopping one moment on his way, "*Ich liebe Amalia doch*," and so went on to deliver his lecture.

Dr. MacLeod also met Amalia once again in

after-life, and to him, too, had come a disillusion. He, too, had been overwhelmed and shocked by the change of years. Poor lady! I can't help being very sorry for her; to have had two such friends and not to have kept them seems a cruel fate. To have been so charming, that her present seemed but a calumny upon the past. It is like the story of the woman who flew into a fury with her own portrait, young, smiling, and triumphant, and who destroyed it, so as not to be taunted by the past any more. Let us hope that Frau von Z. was never conscious of her loss, never looked upon this picture and on that.

Since writing all this, I have found an old letter from my father to his mother, and written from Weimar. It is dated 29th September, 1830. "There is a capital library here," he says, "which is open to me, an excellent theatre which costs a shilling a night, and a charming *petite société* which costs nothing. Goethe, the great lion of Weimar, I have not yet seen, but his daughter-in-law has promised to introduce me." Then he describes going to court: "I have had to air my legs in black breeches and to sport a black coat, black waistcoat, and cock-hat, looking something like a cross between a footman and a Methodist parson.

"We have had three operas," he goes on; "'Me-

dea' and the 'Barber of Seville' and the 'Flauto Magico.' Hümmel conducts the orchestra [then comes a sketch of Hümmel with huge shirt-collar]. The orchestra is excellent, but the singers are not first-rate." . . . Amalia must have had rivals, even in those early days, for this same letter goes on to say: "I have fallen in love with the Princess of Weimar, who is unluckily married to Prince Charles of Prussia. I must get over this unfortunate passion, which will otherwise, I fear, bring me to an untimely end. There are several very charming young persons of the female sex here; Miss Amalia von X. and ditto von Pappenheim are the evening belles."

"Of winter nights," says my father in the other well-known letter which is printed in Lewes's *Life of Goethe*, "we used to charter sedan-chairs in which we were carried through the snow to those pleasant court entertainments. I for my part was fortunate enough to purchase Schiller's sword, which formed a part of my court costume and still hangs in my study,* and puts me in mind of days of youth the most kindly and delightful."

* So he wrote in 1855, but a few years after he gave the sword to a friend for whom he had a great affection, who carried it back to America as a token of good-will and sympathy. This friend was Bayard Taylor, a true knight, and worthy to carry the honorable bloodless weapon.

VIA WILLIS'S ROOMS TO CHELSEA

VIII

ONE day Jackson drove the blue fly up to the door, and my father, looking rather smart, with a packet of papers in his hand, and my grandmother, who had come over from Paris, and my sister and I all got in, and we drove away, a nervous company, to Willis's Rooms to hear the first of the lectures upon the English Humorists. My father was of course very nervous, but as we drove along he made little jokes to reassure us all; then together we mounted the carpeted staircase leading to the long, empty room, and after a time he left us. I have no very pleasant recollection of that particular half-hour of my life. I remember the unoccupied chairs, and people coming in rather subdued, as if into a church. Many of the windows were open, the sky looked very blue over the roof-tops, our hearts were thumping, the carriages outside came driving up with distant rumbling sounds growing louder and louder; and I remember wondering at the time whether I should mind very much if the day of judgment could suddenly come upon us and thus put an end to this terrible

ordeal, which desperate imagination was a real consolation to me at the moment. It is a happiness to realize now who it was who came to my dear father's help when all our emotion and sympathy was, I fear, only a hinderance. I cannot help giving the passage out of Mrs. Kemble's records concerning my father's lectures, although it may have already been quoted by others.

"I met Thackeray at Miss Perry's at dinner, a few days before he began his course of lectures on the English Humorists, and he asked me to come and hear him, and told me he was so nervous about it that he was afraid he should break down. . . .

"He was to lecture at Willis's Rooms, in the same room where I read; and going thither before the time for his beginning I found him standing like a forlorn, disconsolate giant in the middle of the room, gazing about him. 'O Lord!' he exclaimed, as he shook hands with me, 'I'm sick at my stomach with fright!' I spoke some words of encouragement to him and was going away, but he held my hand like a scared child, crying, 'Oh, don't leave me!' 'But,' said I, 'Thackeray, you mustn't stand here. Your audience are beginning to come in'; and I drew him from the middle of the chairs and benches, which were beginning to be occupied, into the retiring-room adjoining the lecture-room, my own reading having made me perfectly familiar with both. 'Oh,' he said, 'if I could only get at that confounded thing [his lecture], to have a last look at it!' 'Where is it?' said I. 'Oh, in the next room on the reading-desk.' 'Well,' said I, 'if you don't like to go in

and get it, I'll fetch it for you.' And remembering well the position of my reading-table, which had been close to the door of the retiring-room, I darted in, hoping to snatch the manuscript without attracting the attention of the audience, with which the room was already nearly full. I had been used to deliver my readings seated at a very low table, but my friend Thackeray gave his lectures standing, and had had a reading-desk placed on the platform, adapted to his own very tall stature, so that when I came to get his manuscript it was almost above my head. Though rather disconcerted, I was determined not to go back without it, and so made a half-jump and a clutch at the book, when every leaf of it (they were not fastened together) came fluttering separately down about me. I hardly know what I did, but I think I must have gone nearly on all-fours in my agony to gather up the scattered leaves, and retreating with them, held them out in dismay to poor Thackeray, crying, 'Oh, look, look what a dreadful thing I have done!' 'My dear soul,' said he, 'you couldn't have done better for me. I have just a quarter of an hour to wait here, and it will take me about that to page this again, and it's the best thing in the world that could have happened.'"

And so while my father was paging the manuscript, and we were waiting outside, the people kept coming in more and more quickly and filling up the places in front of us, behind us, all round us, settling down, unfastening their wraps, nodding to each other. I was gazing at a lady who had taken off her bonnet and sat in a little Quaker cap just in front of me, when suddenly, there stood my

father facing this great roomful. Though we had been waiting all the time, he came sooner than we expected. His voice sounded strained and odd for an instant, and I didn't recognize it. "In treating of the English humorists of the eighteenth century, it is of the men rather than of their works," so the strange voice began, and then almost immediately it softened and deepened and became his own, and at the same time as he stood there I realized that he looked just like himself: there was his waistcoat and his watch-chain, and my vague youthful spinnings and chokings and confusions began to subside.

I was now glad the day of judgment hadn't come. I don't remember taking in one word after the first sentence, but sat staring and taking breath, and realizing somehow that all was going well. Among other things I did notice, and do remember, the proud and happy look of light and relief in my grandmother's face, and her beautiful gray eyes all shining, when the people applauded, and the lecture was all over just as unexpectedly as it had begun, and the lady in the Quaker cap tied her bonnet on again, and somebody said she was the Duchess of Sutherland, and the people were all talking and crowding up and shaking hands with the lecturer. Then came the happy drive home; Jackson made the horse gallop, and my father

laughed and made real jokes without any effort, and we laughed and enjoyed every jolt and turning on the way home this time.

These lectures gradually became a part of our every-day life, just as much as the books and the articles my father used to write, and the little printers' boys waiting and swinging their legs in the hall. Young men's institutes and provincial agencies used to invite him to the north and to the south. He came and he went; sometimes he read in the suburbs or at friends' houses, at Mrs. Procter's and elsewhere; once he read at home, at the request, I think, of his well-loved Mrs. Elliot and Miss Perry. Sometimes he took us with him when he was not going very far from home. To this day I can enjoy that glorious summer's day we first spent at Oxford among the gardens and the gables, and where, with our host St. John Thackeray, we stood in the street outside watching the backs of the audience pressing in to hear the lecture.

One year my father told us that he was going away—he was going to America to give his lectures there; he was going as soon as he had finished the book upon which he was engaged, and we were to spend the winter in Paris during his absence. "I must replace my patrimony," he said, "and make some provision for your mother and for you, and you must go to my mother's and spend

the winter with her; you must work as hard as you can while I am away, and consider yourselves at college in a fashion, and learn French and a little music to play me to sleep of an evening when I come home." Alas! we neither of us could ever make enough music to send him to sleep, though I have often sent him out of the room. My hair used to stand on end, my fingers used to turn to stone when I tried to play to him; even the things I liked best seemed to go off the rails in some general catastrophe.

America was farther away then than it is now, when a thousand Columbuses or Columbi (whatever the plural may be) cross the ocean week by week with a parting nod and a return ticket. That whole summer of 1854 seemed darkened by the coming separation. It was a long and burning summer; even the shadows seemed burned up, and so were the gardens at the back of the houses, and the brown turf and the avenues of Kensington Gardens, those gardens where that strange mist which is not quite fog nor quite real nor even a fancy, but which has always seemed to me to be the very spirit of London itself, comes rising along the straight and formal distances. My father was hard at work finishing a book which some people still say is the best of all his books. People read it then, when it came out, and read it still and re-

read it. He used to write in his study with the vine shading the two windows, and we used to do our lessons, or sit sewing and reading in the front room with the bow-window to the street; and one day, as we were there with our governess, my father came in in great excitement. "There's a young fellow just come," said he; "he has brought a thousand pounds in his pocket; he has made me an offer for my book; it's the most spirited, handsome offer; I scarcely like to take him at his word; he's hardly more than a boy; his name is George Smith; he is waiting there now, and I must go back;" and then, after walking once up and down the room, my father went away, and for the first time, a lifetime ago, I heard the name of this good friend-to-be.

A great many arrangements were made for the coming year's absence; there was a talk of letting the house, but it was only shut up with a couple of old servants to keep it. My father's servants rarely left him. His old publishers gave him a silver punch-bowl, and his new publisher (I am writing of nearly half a century ago) gave him a beautiful despatch-box; and this same good friend gave to my sister and to me a noble drawing of our father's head, by Samuel Lawrence, to look at while he was away. Then we all set off and went abroad to rejoin our grandmother and grandfather, and for

a little while we travelled together, and then my father had to leave us. I can see him now as he stood beside a wooden column at some railway junction—Olten, I think it was—and he stooped to kiss us; and then he put us into our railway carriage, and we were carried off with heavy hearts while he stood looking at us fixedly, tall and straight, and the train scudded off. Somehow we never got used to these partings, though our father returned each time safe and in good spirits, and pleased with his journey and its results.

People can still walk through Kensington Square and look up at the house, yet standing with its windows facing westward, in which Rachel Castlewood once dwelt, and where Colonel Esmond came, and where the Pretender also came in his blond periwig and blue ribbon, and threw away—so Colonel Esmond tells us—a kingdom for a passing fancy. In so looking they may well people the past with figures all touched with its color, and yet so strangely living still that as one reads one seems to have known them all. But any one who may try to follow the familiar shades out of the precincts of Kensington Square and beyond Young Street, where the porters with the chairs must have passed, into the high-road which leads to London, must be imaginative indeed to conjure up their remembrance any more. The King's Arms, where the conspira-

tors were assembled when King George was proclaimed, has vanished out of sight; its quiet gardens are piled up high with bricks and stories rearing like a new Babel to the sky. There are cities spreading where the market-gardens were flowering but yesterday, tram-cars passing, engines whistling. I can scarcely imagine my father himself writing *Esmond* in such a chaos. Novels of the future will take place by telegram, in flats, in lifts, in metropolitan railways—they will whirl, Ixion-like, on perpetual bicycles and wheels. It is difficult to imagine devotion such as Esmond's continuing in this present sequence of events; it seems as if new impulses, both physical and mental, must arise in such a multiplicity of impressions; as if a new race must people the earth. Beatrice, indeed, might belong to these latter times; but Esmond and Lady Castlewood would seem strangely out of place.*

* Some one has given me a map of Kensington in 1764, by which one can see what lanes and green fields and gardens still lay between the village and London, more than a mile away. Nursery gardens, wide open spaces, brick kilns on Campden Hill, and gravel pits. In the midst of green fields stood three or four houses called "Bays Watering." The Serpentine was called the New River, Kensington Gore consisted of five houses. Hogmore Lane and Lobb's Field ran from the high-road towards Chelsea. Though I have the map before me, I can hardly feel that it was ever true, and yet I remember Hogmore Lane. And there was Love Lane beyond, along which we used to go for straggling walks with our playfellows the Coles, who lived in the Terrace close by. We used to start about six o'clock on summer mornings, and come home with branches of hawthorn flowers to decorate our school-room and to remind ourselves that it was May-time.

There is one part of London which, however, still seems to me little changed since then, and that is Cheyne Row, which used to be at the end of all these hawthorn lanes, by the onward course of fashion and events; and that is Chelsea, whither we used often to be sent as children, crossing the lanes and fields, and coming by a pond and a narrow street called Paradise Row into the King's Road, and then after a few minutes' walk to Cheyne Row, where Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle lived to the end of their lives, and which seems to all of us made living still by their dead footsteps.

The old house in Cheyne Row is one of the first things I can remember when we came to London. Its stillness, its dimness, its panelled walls, its carved balusters, and the quiet garden behind, where at intervals in the brickwork lay the tobacco-pipes all ready for use; little Nero, the doggie, in his little coat, barking and trembling in every limb—it all comes before one with so much clearness that, although so much has been said about that home, I cannot omit all mention of a place which made so vivid a part of my early life.

In the dining-room stood that enchanting screen covered with pictures, drawings, prints, fashions, portraits without end, which my father liked so much; up-stairs was the panelled drawing-room with its windows to the Row, and the portrait of

Oliver Cromwell hanging opposite the windows. But best of all, there was Mrs. Carlyle herself, a living picture; Gainsborough should have been alive to paint her: slim, bright, upright, in her place. She looked like one of the grand ladies our father used sometimes to take us to call upon. She used to be handsomely dressed in velvet and point lace. She sat there at leisure and prepared for conversation. She was not familiar, but cordial, dignified, interested in everything as she sat installed in her corner of the sofa by one of the little tables covered with knick-knacks of silver and mother-of-pearl.

Almost the first time we ever went to see her we had walked to Chelsea through the snow, and across those lanes which have now become South Kensington, and when we arrived, numb and chilled and tired, we found in the dining-room below, standing before the fire, two delicious hot cups of chocolate already prepared for us, with saucers placed upon the top. "I thought ye would be frozen," said she, and the hot chocolate became a sort of institution. Again and again she has sat by, benevolent and spirited, superintending our wintry feasts, inviting our confidences, confiding in us to a certain degree.

She used to tell us many of the stories which have since come into print. She was never weary of discoursing of "Carlyle," of his genius, his dys-

pepsia, of quoting his sayings. "If you wish for a quiet life," she used to say, "never you marry a dyspeptic man of genius." I remember she used to tell us, when he first grew a beard, how all the time he had saved by ceasing to shave he spent wandering about the house, and bemoaning that which was amiss in the universe. As children we did not have much of Carlyle's company; if he came in and sat down in the arm-chair, which was his on the opposite side to the sofa, we immediately went away; but the sense of his presence overhead in the study distinctly added to our enjoyment so long as he remained up-stairs. Mrs. Carlyle used to tell us of her early life, of her love for study. Many of her admonitions and friendly warnings have remained in my memory. Once, looking expressively at me with her dark eyes, she began to speak of self-control. "We have all," she said, "a great deal more power over our minds than it is at all the fashion to allow, and an infinity of resource and ability to use it. There was a time in my own life," she said, "when I felt that unless I strove against the feeling with all my strength and might I should be crazed outright. I passed through that time safely; I was able to fight it out, and not to let myself go. People *can* help themselves, that I am convinced of, and that fact is not nearly enough dwelt upon."

One day we went there; we were no longer children. I was a grown young lady, keeping a diary at the time, in which I find the following record of a brown-paper parcel:—"To Mrs. Carlyle's, where we found Lady Stanley of Alderley just leaving the room; then Mrs. Carlyle, taking up the talk again, immediately began speaking enthusiastically about *Adam Bede*, which had just come out. She had written to the author, she said; she had received grateful messages from her in reply. She said that Mr. Carlyle quite declined reading the book, and when she expressed a hope that it might be sent to her, 'What should she send it to *you* for?' he said. 'Why shouldn't she send it?' she answered; 'she sent me the first.' 'You are just like all weemen,' said he. (Mrs. Carlyle always says weemen.) 'You are always forming unreasonable expectations.'"

We were going away, for we heard a ring at the bell, which seemed to betoken fresh visitors. Then the door opened, and in came, not visitors, but Charly the maid, carrying an unmistakable publisher's brown-paper parcel. Mr. Carlyle, who had followed her in, came and sat down upon the sofa. Mrs. Carlyle exclaimed and started forward. We opened our eyes in delighted partisanship; the string was cut, and there, sure enough, were the three orange volumes of *Adam Bede*, sent with the author's compliments.

Here are two notes addressed to my father in the philosopher's handsome cramped handwriting:

"Chelsea, 24th May, 1860.

"Alas, dear Thackeray, I durst as soon undertake to dance a hornpipe on the top of Bond Steeple as to eat a white-bait dinner in my present low and lost state! Never in my life was I at such a pass. You are a good brother man; and I am grateful. Pray for me, and still hope for me if you can.

"Yours ever,

"T. CARLYLE."

"Chelsea, 26th May, 1860.

"DEAR THACKERAY,—The thing I contemplated just now (or the nucleus of the thing) was a letter concerning that anecdote about *Fontenoy*, '*Faites feu, Messieurs*,' on the part of the English, with answer from the *Gardes Françaises*, 'Begin you, gentlemen; wouldn't do such a thing for the world!' My letter is from Lord Charles Hay, Captain of the Scots Fusiliers, main actor in the business; it was sent me last year by Lord Gifford; and I could have made a little story out of it which would have been worth publishing.

"But on applying to Lord Gifford, he (what he is himself, I believe, truly sorry for) cannot at present give me permission. So the poor little enterprise falls to nothing again; and I may be said to be in a state of ill-luck just now!

"If I ever in the end of this book have life left, you shall have plenty of things. But for the time being I can only answer *de profundis* to the above effect.

"Fair wind and full sea to you in this hitherto so success-

ful voyage, for which the omens certainly are on all sides good. Your people do not send me a copy (since No. I.); but we always draw our purse upon it to the small extent requisite.

"Yours ever truly,

"T. CARLYLE."

These notes were written when the *Cornhill* was first started, an eventful time in our lives.

Some voices are those which speak to us; others speak for us. The first belong to the immortals who dwell apart somewhere beyond the boundaries of common life and moods, and it is, perhaps, for that very reason they are best able to give utterance to oracles; the others belong to humanity itself, and among these latter voices, who would not reckon Carlyle's?

"I wish you could get Carlyle's miscellaneous criticisms," wrote my father in 1839, in a letter to his mother. "I have read a little in the book. A nobler one does not live in our language, I am sure, and one that will have such an effect on our ways of thought and prejudices. Criticism has been a party matter with us till now, and literature is a poor political lacquey. Please God we shall begin, ere long, to love art for art's sake. It is Carlyle who has worked more than any other to give it its independence."

I went out with my father one evening in the

winter of 1863, and as we were driving along in the dusk by the Serpentine we passed Carlyle walking across the park, and my father, seeing him, leaned forward and waved his hands. "A great, benevolent shower of salutations," Carlyle called it, when he spoke in after-days of this last meeting.

After Mrs. Carlyle's death, it was Carlyle that we used to go and see in the old drawing-room, which he took to inhabiting altogether. It was no surprise, when his history was told, to realize that he had been sometimes cross and often contrary; but that passion of tender love and remorse and devotion came as a revelation all the more moving that one had almost guessed it at times. It was when my own father died that something was revealed to us of his deep and tender feeling.

After Carlyle himself was laid to rest I went for the last time to look at the house which I remembered all my life; my little boy was with me, and he began crowing and pointing to the old screen full of pictures, some of which his grandfather had drawn. It still stood in its place in the dining-room. From behind the old screen came Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, carrying her little Tom, who, seeing a fellow-baby, uttered three deep notes, and in them was some strange echo of the familiar voice that had filled the house so long, and reached how far beyond its walls!

P.S.—It will be remembered in Lewes's *Life of Goethe* there is an account of a birthday gift sent by fifteen Englishmen to Goethe. "The young Carlyle, who had been cheered through his struggling sadness and strengthened for the part he was to play in life by the beauty and the wisdom which Goethe had revealed to him, conceived the idea that it would be a pleasant and a fitting thing if some of the few admirers of Goethe in England forwarded to Weimar a trifling token of their admiration. On reaching home Mrs. Carlyle at once sketched the design of a seal to be engraved, the Serpent of Eternity encircling a star, with the words. 'Ohne Rast, ohne Hast" (Unhasting, unresting), in allusion to the well-known verses,

"'Like a star unhasting, unresting be each one fulfilling his God-given hest.'"

It was the remembrance of this little incident which suggested long years afterwards another small presentation at a time when Carlyle was living in Cheyne Row with his niece. There had been some alarm of house-breakers in Chelsea, which sacrilegious house-breakers, not content with robbing ordinary people, broke into Mr. Carlyle's house and ran away again without carrying off anything more valuable than a dining-room clock. It was, as I say, the remembrance of the little incident of the

seal which suggested to some one the idea of replacing the stolen clock, and about fifteen of Carlyle's friends and admirers subscribed to purchase one, a small sign of their respect and good-will. Among the subscribers were his old friends Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lady Airlie, Mrs. Oliphant, and Mr. Lecky. Lady Stanley was asked to be spokeswoman on the occasion, and to present the little gift. It was Carlyle's birthday, and a dismal winter's day;* the streets were shrouded in greenish vapors, and the houses looked no less dreary within than the streets through which we had come. Somewhat chilled and depressed, we all assembled in Lady Stanley's great drawing-room in Dover Street, where the fog had also penetrated, and presently from the farther end of the room, advancing through the darkness, came Carlyle. There was a moment's pause. No one moved. He stood in the middle of the room without speaking. No doubt the philosopher as well as his disciples felt the influence of the atmosphere. Lady Stanley went to meet him. "Here is a little birthday present we want you to accept from us all, Mr. Carlyle," said she, quickly pushing up before him a small table upon which stood the clock ticking all ready for his acceptance. Then came another silence, broken by a knell, sadly sounding in our ears. "Eh, what have I

* 4th December, 1794.

got to do with Time any more," he said. It was a melancholy moment. Nobody could speak. The unfortunate promoter of the scheme felt her heart sinking into her shoes. Had she but had the wit to answer him cheerfully, to assure him that anyhow Time had a great deal to do with him, the little ceremony might have been less of a fiasco than it assuredly was; and yet I think afterwards the old man must have been pleased, and liked to think he was remembered. Few people could value sincerity as he did, or better know the worth of love and affectionate respect.

IN VILLEGGIATURA

IX

I HAVE already mentioned my father's tour in America when he went to deliver those lectures which had been so successful in England. Saying good-bye is the price one has to pay even for a prosperous and fortunate expedition. I can still see him as he stood on the platform of the railway station at Olten, in Belgium, where we parted. He stood by a slender iron column, looking very tall and very sad as he watched the train go off in which we were bound for Switzerland with our grandparents. He himself was returning to England through Germany. He had to correct the proofs of *Esmond* before he left, and to give some more lectures in the provinces, and to wind up things at home.

My grandmother was very miserable and nervous. She had brought him a life-belt for his cabin as a farewell gift, and thoroughly frightened herself by so doing. We were too young to be nervous, but we were very unhappy. Our dear old grandfather did his best to cheer us all, and after we had parted from my father he made out all sorts of pleasant

little plans, and ordered various special *compotes* and tartlets at the hotels suited to our youthful appetites. He took us for walks and to visit museums, and he always consulted any fellow-travellers and sight-seers as to our next movements. Indeed, our journeyings greatly depended upon these chance encounters and recommendations. The first night, when we put up at some little inn, the waiter brought us the traveller's book to write our names in; I forget all about the place, but I can see the book and the table-spread, and what I do most vividly remember is our despair when, instead of the neat *Mr. Thackeray and family*, to which we were used, we read the following announcement in our grandfather's handwriting: "*Schmid Major, en retraite, avec Madame sa épouse et ses deux Mademoiselles.*" My grandmother, sad as she was, began to laugh, and we all entreated our dear old major to make some changes in the inscription, but he stuck to it, and would not alter a single letter.

We reached Geneva after some days. There at the *poste restante* we found various letters waiting, and news of our father. "As for the arrival at this place [he was writing from Salzburg], it's like entering into fairyland, it is so beautiful; and the Tyrol is delightful too, but not like our Switzerland. And one Swiss cottage is uncommonly like another, and with five or six days of rocks and pinewoods I

feel somehow as if I've had enough!" Then a little further on he writes: "Give my love to my dearest mother, and have her to understand that this blue devil of which I complain is only an artistic blue devil, and that he comes always before I get to work, and that there is no other reason. . . . There is bad music here, for a wonder, at the beer garden; though I amused myself very well there yesterday, opposite a pretty little child of three years, who ate three sausages with her fingers and without any bread, all except a little bit which she gave out of her mouth to her mamma. And I went up a hill to a Capuchin convent and saw some of my favorite dirty scoundrels with beards, and the town clinks all over with Austrian sabres."

I never think of Geneva and of those particular days without a curious feeling of terror and emotion. We were in a tall hotel, with windows looking towards the lake, and it was lovely summer weather, but it was a dismal time. My dear grandmother sought for sympathy among the people to whom she was naturally drawn, the masters and teachers belonging to the Protestant Church in Geneva. They were interesting and important personages, who inspired me with a curious mixture of respect and discomfort, and to whom my grandmother had brought various introductions from her friends the French Protestant *pasteurs* at Paris.

There was a garden to which she took me, not far from our hotel, with beautiful shady trees and spreading grass. In the garden stood a white chapel—clean, light, bare, decorous, with some black and white marble ornamentations. A woman in a black frilled cap showed us to our seats, and there we waited, listening for some time to a clanging bell. Then the service began. Only one or two people came to it, but the place, although to others it might speak of most fervent and passionate emotion, seemed oppressive with chill and silent religion to me. When all was over, my grandmother had some low-voiced conversation with the woman in the black cap, who beckoned to the bell-ringer, and the result of the whispering was that, after a short delay, we were led across the grass and under the trees to a retired part of the garden, where in the shade of some bushes sat an old man of very noble aspect, with long white hair falling on his shoulders. He looked to me like some superior being. Indeed, to my excited imagination it seemed as if I were being brought up to the feet of a prophet, to some inspired person who was sitting there in authority and in judgment on all the rest of the world. This old man was M. César Malan, the head of a section of the Calvinist Church in Geneva, whose name was well known and very widely respected. He had built the chapel in his garden. Not a little to my

consternation, after a few words with my grandmother, he immediately, with the utmost kindness, began asking me questions about myself, about my convictions, my religious impressions, my hopes, my future aspirations. He was very kind, but even an angel from heaven would be alarming, suddenly appearing to a girl of fifteen with such a catechism. The more kindly he pressed me, the less able I was to answer. Sometimes I said too much, sometimes I was hopelessly silent, and in the midst of a nervous discussion as to the ultimate fate of Judas (I felt somewhat akin to him myself) the scene ended in my bursting into tears of embarrassment and hopeless confusion. I was consoled on our return to the hotel by my grandfather, who was most sympathetic. "Those, my dear child," he said, "who have studied deeply, who are able to read the Scriptures in the original, are far more likely than you or I to be able to judge correctly upon such important subjects, and we had therefore better leave all such speculations entirely to them."

That next winter, which we spent in Paris, we used to attend the classes of a man even better known than César Malan — Adolphe Monod, who remains to me one of the most striking and noble figures I have ever met; his face, his dark eyes, all spoke as well as his eloquent voice, and, above all, his earnest life and ways. To me he seemed the

St. Paul of my own time; and those classes which cost so many tears, and which gave rise to so much agitated discussion, are still among the most touching and heart-reaching experiences of my life. I can see the girls' faces now, as they listened to their beloved *pasteur*. Our hearts were in our lessons, as his was in his teaching, undoubtedly; we were all in earnest and ready to follow; only, though I longed to be convinced, I could only admire and love the lesson and the teacher as well. He warned, encouraged, explained in his earnest, gentle voice. "Ah, mes enfants," I can hear him saying, "fuyez, fuyez ce monde!" Fly the world! If ever the world was delightful and full of interest it was then — the daily task, the hour and its incidents eventful and absorbing; if ever our hearts were open to receive, not to reject, it was then. M. Monod himself was no unimportant factor in my world. I once saw Faraday, who reminded me of him. The *pasteur* had come to see my grandmother on this occasion, and I met him on the staircase; but he passed me by, and did not recognize me out of my place in the second row of chairs, nor did I venture to speak to him. I still remember the strange thrill we felt, and which ran in a whisper along the class, when we heard that Henrietta P. had been refused her first communion for going to a ball within a week of the event. She came no

more to the meetings. The girls sat in their places on rows of straw chairs, and many of the parents accompanied them. Sometimes in a corner by the window holding up a small Bible, in which he followed the references with attention, there sat an oldish gentleman, who was (so we were told) the great prime-minister, M. Guizot.

My father did not sail for America till the autumn of that year, but we remained on at Paris with our grandparents. The sun streamed into our apartments all day long, for we had windows looking to every side of the compass. When Paris was getting intolerably hot, we started for the country, where my grandfather had taken a country-house on a lease for two or three years, in a village called Mennecy, near Corbeil. Mennecy was a straggling little village among peat fields, crossed by narrow black streams, or canals, of the color of the peat. Growing by the banks were long rows of stumpy willow-trees, cut year by year for the sake of the osiers, which were sold to the basket-makers. Here and there, perhaps at the turn of the stream, some single tree had been allowed to grow to its natural dimensions, forming a sequestered nook where some of us used to bathe on hot summer days. Two young friends of my grandmother's—Laura and Pauline C.—were with us most of the time we were

living in this *villeggiatura*, and Pauline especially loved the water, and used to come home fresh and smiling and pluming herself after her cool divings. Mennecy was a rural spot among willow-trees, a perfect retreat for hot weather.

There was an old paved *place* in the centre of the village, leading to a fine old church well served and well frequented, of which the Sunday bells clanged far across the country. We used to see the congregation assembling in cheerful companies, arriving from outlying farms, and greeting each other in the market-place before the mass began; a congregation with more of talk and animation than with us, with blue smocks and white linen *coiffes*, and picturesque country cloaks and *sabots*. We used somewhat ruefully to wish to follow Pauline and Louise (our cross maid-of-all-work) through the swing-doors behind which the incense was tossing and the organ rolling out its triumphant fugue. A Roman Catholic service seems something of a high festival, coming round Sunday after Sunday, a rite bringing excitement and adoration along with it. Our own village church-bells also ring out, calling to the peaceful congregations; calling us to something more tranquil, more free, and more full of individual feeling—to an aspiration rather than to a rite.

My grandparents' house had once been a hunt-

ing-lodge belonging to Henry IV., who loved the neighborhood, and frequented Compiègne long years before the President Louis Napoleon, or the Emperor Napoleon III. and his courtiers, and their ladies in hunting-costumes, and with spirited horses and *fanfarons*, all followed the chase. I don't remember ever seeing any of them, but we had a general impression that those hunting companies were about, and any day a gay procession, not unlike something out of a fairy-tale, might come riding past our old gates. They were old creaking gates, which had once been green, now gray and weather-stained; our high walls, which had once been white, were also green and stained and overgrown by a vine. M. Roche had given us *Jocelyn* to read about a year before, and I used to think of the description of the *curé's* home as I stood in the old court-yard at Mennecy, with its well and its vine-clad walls. There was an old well with a wrought-iron top to it and a rope, and there was a vine travelling along the margin and spreading beyond it, along the wrought-iron railing, to the pretty old iron gate dividing the court-yard from the old garden at the back, which, with its dainty, rusty iron scrolls, excluded the cocks and hens that flapped and picketed and strutted all day long in the front court, and roosted at night in the great empty stables opposite our house.

The hunting-lodge, before it had become our home, had been turned into a farm; the knights and cavaliers had made way for blouses and cowherds, and the hunters had given up their stalls to heavy cart-horses, though, indeed, there was room to spare for any number of either. But the farmer died in time, and his widow married the milkman, and she let the old place to my grandfather, who had a special purpose in coming to Mennecy.

A flight of stone steps led from the court-yard to the house, just as one sees in Scotland, which looks so like France in places. Our front windows opened on to a garden, and the passages and the sitting-rooms were panelled in some parts. We could walk all round the drawing-room between the panels and the walls; nor was it dark within the wainscot, for there were two little windows at either end to give light to the spiders and the active mice who chiefly frequented this passage. The floors were all of brick, on which we had laid a carpet, and my grandmother had brought a blue sofa and chairs from Paris, and hired a piano in Corbeil.

"Quel charmant meuble!" our neighbor the Maire used to say when he came in of an evening, bowing politely to the piano and then to us. Polished rosewood! ivory keys! gilt handles! He was genuine in his enthusiastic admiration. To hear

him one would think there had never been such a piano since the world began. It got very much out of tune, but that did not shake our faith in it. We gave parties on the strength of the *charmant meuble*. Piano company (so we considered ourselves) was not so very common in the neighborhood. Laura could play (as she still does) to the delight of her listeners; Pauline had a very sweet *mezzo soprano* voice, and used to sing to the piano and to us of summer evenings. M. le Maire was also very fond of singing and of being accompanied. His wife was not musical, but our young ladies were very patient and kind, and used to repeat the more difficult passages over and over again for him, and try not to laugh when he went very much out of tune. My sister and I used to find the panelled passages a convenient retreat occasionally, when a note went very wildly astray; or we could always run out through the French windows into the garden, where the grasshoppers' concert would also strike up of fine summer evenings, and seemed to whistle and spread far, far beyond the corn-fields and the poppy-heads. There was a terrace at the end of the garden where a pavilion stood overlooking the high-road, from which we could see the regiments as they passed on their way to Corbeil, and the dragoons watering their horses at the little village inn. All along this terrace grew pumpkin

plants, which we scarcely noticed when we first arrived, although we were full of admiration for the luxuriant vines hanging from all the walls, and of which one charming tunnelled avenue ran right across a corner of the garden. Pauline and I used to sit there that summer-time under the green shadows, making believe to learn Italian with Goldoni and a dictionary — that is to say, I was making believe; she not only learned the language, but married a Milanese gentleman in after-years. Only the other day, as we sat entranced by Madame Dusé's gracious inspirations, I seemed for the first time to enter into the real spirit of those by-gone and almost forgotten studies. Goldoni suddenly came to life again, and I thought of the old green vine avenue, and the books I had been bored by as a girl began to speak to me for the first time. As the autumn went on myriads of wasps appeared; the grapes swelled and turned to golden sweetness; we used to go into the garden with hunches of bread, and gather our own breakfasts and luncheons growing on the walls. Along with the grapes came the pumpkins, and they also grew. Cinderella's were nothing to them; the huge balls came swelling and rolling down upon us, coloring and rising in every direction. We got frightened at last—it seemed wicked to waste them; we boiled them, we passed them through sieves, we steeped

them in milk by the Maire's advice. At the end of three or four days we absolutely loathed them. The pigs of the neighborhood, already satiated with pumpkin, refused to touch them any more. On the fifth day a neighbor sent us in a great basketful as a present. We were literally bombarded with pumpkins that year, but let us hope it was a specially good year for fruit.

I said that my grandfather had a special purpose in view when he brought us to Mennecy. Our dear Colonel Newcome had a fancy that he could rehabilitate the family fortunes by establishing a manufactory for peat fuel, which was to be made by the help of an ingenious machine. It had been invented by an old friend, who had sold him the patent for a certain sum, and as a special favor. This same friend, who seems to have been ingenious, though an expensive acquaintance, had also invented a wooden horse, which was to supersede the usual living quadrupeds. It had the great advantage of only eating coal and coke, but I believe it was found all the same to be much more expensive than the real animal, and far less intelligent. I remember seeing the ingeniously carved hoofs of the wooden horse standing on the piano, with a drawing for his cast-iron inside. I was only once shown the peat-machine; it looked something like a stove, and used to be poked by an old woman,

while a little boy with a barrow brought up the peat, which was then and there turned into black cakes. We never made our fortunes out of the peat, but we burned a great stack of it, which glowed bright and clear, and lasted through several winters, and I believe the whole thing was finally handed over to an experimentalist on the spot, who may still be there for all I know. He was a short and swarthy man, who used to come and bargain in the dining-room at enormous length.

As my grandparents had spent several summers at Mennecy, they had made acquaintance with the two or three neighbors, and with the family at the *château*. We used to pass the *château* when we walked along the high-road, which was divided from the park by a wall. Here and there were iron gates, through which we could see into the shady avenues of poplar-trees and nut-trees, and in one place, where an old bridge crossed a stream, we caught sight of the old white house, with its shutters and chimneys and high slated roof. There had been another, a finer one, before this, we were told, standing in a different corner of the same park. A fine old gateway still remained with its heraldic carvings and mementos of the past, but the road had travelled on elsewhere, and no longer passed under it, as it did once long ago when the king's hunt used to come along the avenue, which now led from noth-

ing to nowhere. There is a description of this very place in Lucien Perey's delightful *Memoirs* of President Hénault and Madame Du Deffand:

"The first *château* belonged to the early days of Louis XV., and was inhabited by the great Maréchal de Villeroi," says the book. "Remy Hénault had a pretty country-house at Étioles [Étioles comes back to me with its willow-trees and dark amber canals]; it was the house that Madame de Pompadour afterwards lived in. Hénault used to spend part of the year there, and as his son was fond of sport, he bought for him from the Marêchal de Villeroi a rangership and the place of Governor of Corbeil. The old Maréchal took a fancy to young Hénault, and used to keep him to stay at the *château*, and also at his little house at Soisy, near Étioles. As ranger of the district Hénault often received the Dauphin, the Duke of Burgundy, and the Duke of Berry, who used to come with a small suite to Villeneuve-Saint-Georges. The Dauphin used to hunt wolves, accompanied by the ranger; the young princes only shot pheasants. It is curious nowadays to think of people hunting wolves at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges," continues Lucien Perey, still conjuring up my past for me, and then he gives a note, saying: "The remains of the Château de Villeroi still exist on the right hand of the road from Corbeil to Mennecy, a road which is always called in the country 'La route de Villeroi.'"

And this was the road along which we used to straggle of summer evenings.

The people who were living at the *château* when we lived at Mennecy (the first *château*, I believe, was

burned down during the First Revolution) were retired manufacturers who had given up business, and who now dwelt at ease and in dignity, sheltered by the high slated roofs and chimneys of the old place. My grandparents had been introduced to the family by our friend the Maire, and when we all went up to call with him one day, the younger members of the party were not without hopes of finding some companions there, for we had seen a girl of about our own age, who was, so the Maire told us, an heiress, and the only daughter of the house. As we walked up through the park we met the gardener, who left his work to escort us to the front door, calling loudly to a maid who sat darning stockings in the marble hall. She in turn put down her work and disappeared through a tall carved doorway, returning almost immediately to ask us to go in. We found ourselves in a big drawing-room with polished floors, and with many tall windows opening to the garden; some of them were shuttered and curtained, and the room was rather dark. In it sat, in a semicircle with chairs ready placed, the stout mother, the burly father, and the broad-shouldered heiress in her plaid frock. They received us very coldly, looking at us with curiosity and aloofness, as if we had been specimens of some strange, unknown race. I thought the gardener and the sewing-maid also stared at us,

when they returned, almost immediately, with trays of refreshment—biscuits and glasses of beer, which were handed round already poured out. I do not know if this were a custom peculiar to the neighborhood, or only to this particular family. The young lady seemed surprised that we should refuse. "What, English, and you do not take beer?" she said, placing her tumbler between her knees. Between her draughts she then went on to ask us many questions about that strange country to which we belonged, about our outlandish ways and singular habits. It was a very different catechism from M. Malan's. "Did we ever go to church at all?" "Did we ever say any prayers?" "Did not heretics fast every Sunday, instead of making it a fête-day?" "Had we ever heard of the Virgin Mary [surprise expressed] and the saints [more surprise]?" Our friend the Maire saw with pain that we young ladies were not getting on, and tried to bring the conversation round to other more congenial topics than those fundamental differences for which we should all have burned one another a century before; he therefore introduced the piano by way of a diversion, the *charmant meuble* from Corbeil, and I could see that we slightly rose in our host's estimation, but I came away all the same very much put out. It is disagreeable to be both damned in the future and looked down upon in the

present, as one belonging to an ignorant and barbarous race. I felt as if all the Catholic saints in Paradise, certainly all the French ones, were shrugging their shoulders at us when we came away, and I spoke quite crossly to M. le Maire when he asked me what I thought of the *château.*

There used to be an odd stout figure walking about Mennecy in a workman's blouse and loose trousers, and with a cropped head of black hair and an old casquette. We were told that it was a woman; and a wholly supposititious impression once arose in some one's mind that it might have been George Sand herself. I passed quite close by on one occasion, when the mysterious personage looked round and then turned away, and I thrilled from head to foot. How odd those mysterious moments are when nothing seems to be happening, but which nevertheless go on all the rest of one's life. I saw a face, stolid and sad, giving me an impression of pain and long endurance which comes back still. It seemed to be a woman's face, flabby and tanned, not old. There was no gayety in it, no adventure in the eyes; but expiation, endurance, defiance, I know not what tragedy, was expressed by that thick-set, downcast figure. I have now, alas, no doubt that it was not George Sand. I had not read any of her books then, but we had many things to read besides in the old garden. There were various

books my father had given us and told us to read during his absence, Macaulay's *Essays* among them; and there was *Pendennis*, which I had brought away from home, and which has always seemed to me more like hearing him talk than any other of his books; and, above all, there were his letters which came from time to time. He was giving lectures at Manchester and elsewhere before sailing for America, and there is one of his letters folded in three, and addressed on the back to my sister at Mennecy, Seine-et-Oise.

"You see here is the stuck-up hand as you like it best. . . . I have not a great deal to say in the stuck-up hand. Kensington is so gloomy that I can't stand it. . . . How dismal it must be for poor Eliza [Eliza was the housekeeper], who has no friends to go to, who must stop in the kitchen all day. As I think of her I feel inclined to go back and sit in the kitchen with Eliza, but I dare say I shouldn't amuse her much, and after she had told me about the cat, and how her father was, we should have nothing more to say to one another. Last week I was away at Manchester, when I broke down in a speech before 3000 ladies and gentlemen. I felt very foolish, but I tried again at night and did better, and as there is nothing more wicked in breaking down in a speech than in slipping on a bit of orange-peel and breaking one's nose, why, I got up again, and made another speech at night without breaking down. It's all custom, and most people can no more do it than they can play the piano without learning. I hope you and —— are learning hard to play me to sleep when I come back from America. I

believe I am going to Birmingham next week with the lectures, and then to Manchester, and then— Steward, bring me a basin!"

Many years afterwards, long after I married, the good and beautiful Lady Pease gave us the great pleasure of meeting Mr. John Bright at dinner at her house. I sat next Mr. Bright, and he began speaking to me of my father, and of this very time. "I remember," he said, "taking him to a meeting at Manchester, just before he went to America with his lectures. He broke down, and he was very much annoyed, and he said to me: 'Who will ever come and hear me lecture if I break down like this before such a number of people?' And I said to him: 'Never you mind; very few people don't break down at one time or another. You come along with me this evening; I'm going to another meeting; I'm not going to speak to fine fal-lal folks, but to a set of good, honest working-men, and you must try again.' And he spoke," said Mr. Bright, in his downright way, "and I never heard a better speech in all my life; it was a capital speech, and they were all delighted with him." And then and there Mr. Bright told me another little anecdote of my father, whom he had met a short while before his death at the Reform Club. He said that as he was passing through the hall, he met him standing in his way and he stepped back, took off his hat,

and stood with it in his outstretched hand. "What is that for?" said Mr. Bright. "Why do you hold your hat like that?" "Because I see the most consistent politician I know going by," said my father, "and I take off my hat to him."

When my father sailed for America, people were very kind to us, and wrote to us with news of him. *Esmond* came for my grandmother, and a box which we received at Paris puzzled us very much, and delighted us no less than it puzzled us. It contained a magnificent iced cake, anonymously and carefully packed with strips of many-colored paper. It was not my father who had sent it, as we imagined, nor was it till long afterwards that we discovered that the sender was Mrs. Procter. Many things are remembered of her, but how many kind deeds there have been of hers without a name to them!

Once the letters began to arrive from America we were all much happier, for we seemed in touch with him once more, and to know what was happening. He was fairly well and in good spirits, and making friends and making money. I remember his writing home on one occasion and asking us to send him out a couple of new stomachs, so hospitable were his friends over the water, so numerous the dinners and suppers to which he was invited. When the long summer and winter were over, and the still longer spring, suddenly one day we

heard that he was coming back much sooner than he expected. I believe he saw a steamer starting for home and could stand it no longer, and then and there came off.

I can still remember sitting with my grandparents, expecting his return. My sister and I sat on the red sofa in the little study, and shortly before the time we had calculated that he might arrive came a little ring at the front-door bell. My grandmother broke down; my sister and I rushed to the front door, only we were so afraid that it might not be he that we did not dare to open it, and there we stood until a second and much louder ringing brought us to our senses. "Why didn't you open the door?" said my father, stepping in, looking well, broad, and upright, laughing. In a moment he had never been away at all.

TOUT CHEMIN

X

AFTER his return from America my father took an apartment in Paris for the autumn months, and it was then that he told us he had made a plan for wintering in Rome. It almost seems to me now that all the rest of my life dates in some measure from those old Roman days, which were all the more vivid because my sister and I were still spectators and not yet actors in the play. I was just fifteen, my sister was still a little girl, but I thought myself a young woman. I have written elsewhere of Mrs. Kemble and Mrs. Sartoris and the Brownings, who were all living at Rome that winter, with a number of interesting people, all drinking, as we were about to do, of the waters of Trevi. How few of us returned to the fountain! But the proverb, I think, must apply to one's spiritual return. For, though one may drink and drink, and go back again and again, it is ever a different person that stands by the fountain, whereas the shadowy self by the stone basin, bending over the rushing water, is the same, and does not change.

We started early in December, my father, my

sister, and I. He had his servant with him, for already his health had begun to fail him. We reached Marseilles in bitter weather late one night. We laid our travelling plaids upon our beds to keep ourselves warm, but though we shivered, our spirits rose to wildest pitch next morning in the excitement of the golden moment. The wonderful sights in the streets are before me still—the Jews, Turks, dwellers in Mesopotamia, chattering in gorgeous colors and strange languages; the quays with their crowded shipping and the amethyst water. I can still see, in a sort of mental picture, a barge piled with great golden onions floating along one of the quays, guided by a lonely woman in blue rags with a colored kerchief on her head. "There goes the Lady of Shalot," said my father; and when we looked at him rather puzzled, for we knew nothing of onions and very little of Tennyson in those days, he explained that a shalot was a species of onion, and after a moment's reflection we took in his little joke, feeling that nobody ever thought of such droll things as he did. Then we reached our hotel again, where there were Turks still drinking coffee under striped awnings, and a black man in a fez, and a lank British diplomat, with a very worn face, who knew my father, arriving from some outlandish place with piles of luggage; and we caught sight of the master of the hotel and his family

gathered round a soup-tureen in a sort of glass conservatory, and so went up-stairs to rest and refresh ourselves before our start that evening. All this splendor and novelty and *lux mundi* had turned our heads, for we forgot our warm wraps and half our possessions at the hotel, and did not discover, till long after the steamer had started with all of us on board, how many essentials we had left behind.

The sun was setting as we steamed out of Marseilles, and the rocky island of If stood out dark and crisp against the rush of bright wavelets, across which we strained our eyes to see Monte Cristo in his sack splashing into the water of the bay. Then we got out to sea, and the land disappeared by degrees. How the stars shone that night on board the big ship! The passengers were all on deck talking in a pleasant murmur of voices, broken by laughs and exclamations. Among them were some people who specially attracted us, a very striking and beautiful quartet from the north. There was a lovely mother, oldish, widowed, but very beautiful still; the two charming daughters, one tall and lovely, the other a piquante brunette; there was the son, one of the handsomest young men I have ever seen. They were going to Rome, they told us, for the winter. Christina, the eldest girl, was dressed in white. She seemed to me some fair Urania, controlling the stars in their wondrous maze as she and

I and my sister paced the deck till it was very late, and some bell sounded, and my father came up and sent us down to our cabin. Then the night turned bitter cold, and, as we had left our shawls on the shores of France, we made haste to get to bed and to be warm. Though it was cold, we liked fresh air and were glad to find that our port-holes had been left open by the steward; we scrambled into our berths, and fell asleep. I lay at the top, and my sister in the berth below. How well I remember waking suddenly in a slop of salt-water! The ship was sinking, we were all going to be drowned, and with a wild shriek calling to my sister I sprang from the cabin and rushed up the companion-steps on deck. I thought she called me back, but I paid no heed as I reached the top of the companion-ladder, dripping and almost in tears, with my fatal announcement. There I encountered the steward, who began to laugh, and who led me back crest-fallen to our cabin, at the door of which my sister was standing. The water was dancing in, in a stream, and the steward scolded us well as he screwed up the port-holes and got us some dry bedding. Next morning, to my inexpressible mortification, I heard some people telling the story. "She rushed on deck, and declared the ship was sinking," said one voice to another. I didn't wait to hear any more, but fled.

The wind went down again, but it was still bitter cold, and we shivered without our wraps, as we steamed up to Genoa along the spreading quays with their background of gorgeous palaces and cloud-capped towers. There were convicts in their chains at work upon the great steps of the quay, who stared at us as we landed. And the very first thing which happened to us when we found ourselves in Italy at last — the land where citrons bloom, where orange flowers scent the air — was that we drove straight away to a narrow back street, where we were told we should find a shop for English goods, and then and there my father bought us each a warm gray wrap, with stripes of black, nothing in the least Italian or romantic, but the best that we could get. And then, as we had now a whole day to spend on shore, and shawls to keep us warm, we drove about the town, and after visiting a palace or two took the railway, which had been quite lately opened to Pisa. The weather must have changed as the day went on, for it was sunshine, not Shetland wool, that warmed us at last; but the wind was blowing still, and what I specially remember in the open Piazza at Pisa is the figure of a stately monk, whose voluminous robes were fluttering and beating as he passed us, wrapped in darkness, mystical, majestic, with all the light beyond his stateliness and the cathedral in its

glory and the Leaning Tower aslant in the sunlight for a background.

Our adventures for the day were not yet over. At the station we found two more of the ship's passengers, young men with whom we had made acquaintance, and we all returned to Genoa together. The train was late, and we had to be on board at a certain time, so that we engaged a carriage, and drove quickly to the quay, where the convicts clanking in their chains were still at work. A boat was found, rowed by some sailors who certainly did not wear chains, but who were otherwise not very unlike those industrious convicts in appearance. The bargain was made, we entered the boat all five, and as we were getting in we could see our great ship in the twilight looking bigger than ever, and one rocket and then another going off towards the dawning stars. "They are signalling for us," said one of our companions; "we shall soon be on board."

We had rowed some twenty strokes from the shore by this time, when suddenly the boatmen left off rowing; they put down their oars, and one of them began talking volubly, though I could not understand what he said. "What's to be done?" said one of the young men to my father. "They say they won't go on unless we give them fifty francs more," and he began shaking his head and

remonstrating in broken Italian. The boatmen paid no attention, shrugged their shoulders, and waited, as if they were determined never to row another stroke. Then the steamer sent up two more rockets, which rose through the twilight, bidding us hurry; and then suddenly my father rose up in the stern of the boat where he was sitting, and standing tall and erect, and in an anger such as I had never seen him in before or after in all my life, he shouted out in loud and indignant English, "D——n you, go on!" a simple malediction which carried more force than all the Italian polysyllables and expostulations of our companions. To our surprise and great relief, the men seemed frightened, and took to their oars again and began to row, grumbling and muttering. When we got on board the ship, they told us it was a well-known trick the Genoese boatmen were in the habit of playing upon travellers, and that they would have sent a boat for us if we had delayed any longer.

We reached our journey's end next morning, and landed at Civita Vecchia about mid-day. This landing was no less wonderful than everything else, we thought, as we looked in awe at the glorious blaze of color, at the square Campanile with its flat tilted roof, and at all that we were *going* to see, which was there to meet us on the very shore. To begin with, there was the chorus from the Opera waiting

in readiness—men with pointed hats and Italian legs, women in fancy dress, with fancy-dress babies, all laughing, talking in Italian, and at home in Italy. We had some trouble in getting our luggage through the *dogana*. Most of the other travellers started before we did, and we were among the last to start for Rome. My father was anxious to get on, for there were unpleasant rumors about brigands on the road. Another family (Russians) with a courier and a great deal of luggage was to follow us, and some one suggested we should wait for their escort; but, on the whole, my father decided to start. The afternoon shadows were beginning to lengthen, when at length we were packed and ready. We had a mouldy post-chaise, with a gray ragged lining, and our luggage on the top. We hoped to get to Rome before dark. I remember thrilling as my father buttoned his overcoat and told us he had put his hundred louis for safety into an inner pocket.

The country is not very beautiful between Civita Vecchia and Rome—at least, I do not remember anything to distract our attention from our alarms. We were just frightened enough to be stimulated and amused as we jolted past the wide fields where the men were at work. We sat all three abreast in the jolting old carriage. My father's servant was on the box. We were reading our Tauchnitz

books, being tired of watching the flat horizons, when suddenly the carriage stopped, and Charles Pearman, with a pale face of alarm, came to the window and said that one of the traces had broken, and that there were a number of people all coming round the carriage. We were surrounded by people as if by magic—satyrs, shepherds, strange bearded creatures with conical hats, and with pitchforks in their hands. The sun was just setting, and dazzling into our faces all the time. For some five minutes we waited, looking at each other in silence, and wondering what was going to come next. At the end of that time, and after a good deal of conversation with the postilions, the satyrs and fauns went their way with their pitchforks, leaving us, to our inexpressible relief, to continue our journey. Then came the dusk at last, and the road seemed longer and longer. I think I had fallen asleep in my corner, when my father put his hand on my shoulder. "Look!" he said; and I looked, and, lo! there rose the dusky dome of St. Peter's gray upon the dark-blue sky.

Very soon afterwards some one with a lantern opened the gates of Rome and examined our passport, and let us in. We drove to our hotel in the Via Condotti, and when we awoke it was to the sound of countless church bells in the morning light.

When we leaned from the window of our entresol sitting-room, with its odd yellow walls, we could almost touch the heads of the passers-by. It was Sunday morning; all the bells were flinging and ringing, and they seemed to be striking and vibrating against that wonderful blue sky overhead. How well I remember my first Roman contadina as she walked majestically along the street below—black-haired, white-becapped, white-besleeved, and covered with ornaments—on her way to mass.

The Piazza d'Espagna, at the end of our street, was one flood of sunshine, in which other contadinas and bambinos and romantic shepherds were all floating when we came out to look and to wonder. Wonderful as it all was, it seemed also almost disappointing. We had expected, we didn't know what; and this was *something*—something tangible, appreciable, and, so far, less than we expected. "Wait a little," said my father; "people are always a little disappointed when they first come to Rome."

I remember long after hearing Mr. Appleton, that wise and witty American, say, "People expect to taste the result of two thousand years of civilization in a morning. It takes more than a morning to receive so much into one's mind . . . a lifetime is not too long." Mr. Appleton was right when he said it takes a lifetime to realize some ideas. But now and then one certainly lives a

lifetime almost in a comparatively flying minute; and those two months at Rome, short as they were, have lasted my lifetime. The people, the sights, the sounds, have never quite ceased for me yet. They have become an habitual association, and have helped to make that mental standard by which one habitually measures the events as they follow one another.

The first evening in Rome, as we sat at dinner at the table d'hôte, in the dark vaulted dining-room, all the people, I remember, were talking confusedly of an attack by brigands upon some Russians on the road from Civita Vecchia—the very vagueness of the rumor made it the more impressive to us. There is a letter from my father which he must have written to his mother the very next day; it is dated Hôtel Franz, via Condotti, December 6. "We have very comfortable quarters at the hotel where I lived before," he writes, "except for some animal that bit me furiously when I was asleep yesterday on the sofa. It can't be a bug, of course—the chambermaid declares she has never seen such a thing, nor so much as a flea, so it must be a scorpion, I suppose," and he goes on to compare St. Peter's to Pisa. "We agreed Pisa is the best," he says. "The other is a huge heathen parade. The founder of the religion utterly disappears under the enormous pile of fiction and ceremony that has

been built round him. I'm not quite sure that I think St. Peter's handsome. The front is positively ugly, that is certain, but nevertheless the city is glorious. We had a famous walk on the Pincio, and the sun set for us with a splendor quite imperial. I wasn't sorry when the journey from Civita Vecchia was over. Having eighty or ninety louis in my pocket, I should have been good meat for the brigands had they chosen to come."

Very soon our friends began to appear — Mr. Browning, Mr. Sartoris, Mr. Æneas Macbean. Mr. Macbean was the English banker. He was the kindest of bankers, and used to send us piles of the most delightful books to read. Lockhart's Scott and Bulwer's heroes and Disraeli's saint-like politicians all came to inhabit our palazzo, when we were established there. Zanoni and that cat-like spirit of the threshold are as vivid to me as any of the people who used to come to dinner. We met our late fellow-travellers (who now also seemed like old friends) hurrying about in search of lodgings; we stood under the great dome of St. Peter's; we saw the Tiber rushing under its bridges; then, no doubt in consequence of the scorpions, we went about to look for lodgings, and it was Mr. Browning who told us where to go. One can hardly imagine a more ideal spot for little girls to live in than that to which he directed us—to a great apartment over

the pastry-cook's in the Palazzo Poniatowski, in the Via Della Croce. We climbed a broad stone staircase with a handsome wrought-iron banister, we clanged at an echoing bell, and a little old lady in a camisole, rejoicing in the imposing name of Signora Ercole, opened the door, and showed us into a dark outer hall. Then she led the way from room to room, until we finally reached a drawing-room with seven windows, at which we exclaimed in preliminary admiration. Among the other items of our installation were a Chinese museum, a library, a dining-room with a brazen charcoal-burner in the centre, and besides all these we were to have a bedroom, a dressing-room, and a cupboard for my father's servant. My father took the dressing-room for himself. He put me and my sister into the big bedroom to the front, and the man retired to the cupboard in the hall. Signora Ercole, our landlady, also hospitably offered us the run of her own magnificent sitting-rooms, besides the four or five we had engaged. I have a vague impression of her family of daughters, also in camisoles, huddled away into some humbler apartment, but we saw little of them. We established ourselves in one corner of the great drawing-room, clearing an inlaid table of its lamps and statuettes, its wax flowers, and other adornments. Then we felt at home. A stone-mason suspended at his work began to sing in

mid-air just outside one of the windows, there came to us the sound of the *pfifferari* from the piazza down below, and the flutter of the white doves' wings and their flying shadows upon the floor, together with a scent of flowers and sense of fountains, and the fusty, fascinating smell from the old hangings and bric-à-brac. I think the Ercoles must have done some business as *brocanteurs*, for the furniture was more like that of a museum than a human living-house; all over the walls they had rows of paintings in magnificent gildings, of which the frames were the most important parts. All the same, the whole effect was imposing and delightful, and we felt like enchanted princesses in a palace, and flew from room to room.

About luncheon-time my father sent us down to the pastry-cook's shop, where we revelled among cream tarts and *petits fours*, and then we ordered our dinner, as people did then, from a *trattoria* near at hand. Then we went out again, still in our raptures, and when dinner-time came, just about sunset, excitement had given us good appetites, notwithstanding the tarts. We were ready, but dinner delayed. We waited more and more impatiently as the evening advanced, but still no dinner appeared. Then the English servant, Charles, was called, and despatched to the cook-shop to make inquiry. He came back much agitated, saying the

dinner had been sent—that they assured him it had been sent! It had apparently vanished on its way up the old palace stairs. "Go back," said my father, "and tell them there is some mistake, and that we are very hungry, and waiting still." The man left the room, then returned again with a doubtful look. There *was* a sort of box came an hour ago, he said: "I have not opened it, sir." With a rush my sister and I flew into the hall, and there, sure enough, stood a square, solid iron box with a hinged top. It certainly looked very unlike dinner, but we raised it with faint hopes, which were not disappointed! Inside, and smoking still upon the hot plates, was spread a meal like something in a fairy-tale—roast birds and dressed meat, a loaf of brown bread and compôtes of fruit, and a salad and a bottle of wine, to which good fare we immediately sat down in cheerful excitement—our first Roman family meal together.

When people write of the past, those among us who have reached a certain age are sometimes apt to forget that it is because so much of it still exists in our lives that it is so dear to us. And, as I have said before, there is often a great deal more of the past in the future than there was in the past itself at the time. We go back to meet our old selves, more tolerant, forgiving our own mistakes, understanding it all better, appreciating its simple joys

and realities. There are compensations for the loss of youth and fresh impressions; and one learns little by little that a thing is not over because it is not happening with noise and shape or outward sign; its roots are in our hearts, and every now and then they send forth a shoot which blossoms and bears fruit still.

Early life is like a chapter out of Dickens, I think —one *sees* people then; their tricks of expression, their vivid sayings, and their quaint humors and oddities do not surprise one; one accepts everything as a matter of course—no matter how unusual it may be. Later in life one grows more fastidious, more ambitious, more paradoxical; one begins to judge, or to make excuses, or to think about one's companions instead of merely staring at them. All the people we now saw for the first time—vivid but mysterious apparitions; we didn't know what they were feeling and thinking about, only we saw them, and very delightful they all were to look at.

Meanwhile our education was not neglected. We had a poetess to teach us a little Italian, a signora with a magnificent husband in plaid trousers, to whom I am sure she must have written many poems. Once she asked us to spend an evening in her apartment. It was high up in a house in a narrow street, bare and swept, and we found a company whose conversation (notwithstanding all

Madame Eleonora Torti's instructions) was quite unintelligble to us. We all sat in a circle round a great brass brazier in the centre of the bare room. Every now and then the host took up an iron bar and stirred the caldron round, and the fumes arose. Two or three of the elder people sat in a corner playing cards—but here also we were at fault. The cards represented baskets of flowers, coins, nuts, unknown and mysterious devices; among which the familiar ace of diamonds was the only sign we could recognize.

After these social evenings our man used to come to fetch us home, through moonlight streets, past little shrines with burning lamps, by fountains plashing in the darkness. We used to reach our great staircase, hurry up half frightened of ghosts and echoes, but, being too much alive ourselves to go quickly to sleep, we opened Mr. Macbean's fascinating book, read by the light of our flaring candles long after we had heard our father's door shut and till the bell of the Frate in the convent close by began to toll.

MRS. KEMBLE

XI

My father was a very young man when he first knew the Kemble family. In 1832 he himself was twenty-one, a couple of years younger than Mrs. Fanny Kemble, who was born in 1809. The mentions of the Kemble family in a diary which he kept about that time are very constant. "Called at Kemble's. Walked with Kemble in the Park." (Kemble was John Mitchell Kemble, Mrs. Fanny Kemble's brother.) "We met the Duke looking like an old hero," he continues. "Breakfasted with Kemble. Went to see the rehearsal of the Easter piece at Covent Garden, with Farley in his glory." Again: "Called at Kemble's. He read me some very beautiful verses by Tennyson." On another occasion my father speaks of seeing a "Miss Tot, a very nice girl. Madam not visible;" and again of "Miss Fanny still in Paris. . . ."

It was in the year 1851, or thereabouts, that my own scraps of recollections begin, and that I remember walking with my father along the high street at Southampton, and somewhere near the archway he turned, taking us with him into the old

Assembly Rooms, where I heard for the first and only time in all my life a Shakesperean reading by Mrs. Fanny Kemble. I think it was the first time I ever saw her. She came in with a stiff and stately genuflection to the audience, took her seat at the little table prepared for her, upon which she laid her open book, and immediately began to read. My sister and I sat on either side of our father. He followed every word with attention; I cannot even make sure of the play after all these years, but Falstaff was in it, and with a rout and a shout a jolly company burst in. Was it Falstaff and his companions, or were they

> "Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
> You moonshine revellers—"?

Suddenly the lady's voice rose, with some generous cheery chord of glorious fun and jollity. I can hear the echo still and see her action as she pointed outwards with both open hands, and my father, with a start, bursting into sympathizing laughter and plaudit, began crying "Bravo! Bravo!" and then again he sat listening and looking approvingly through his spectacles. As we came away he once more broke into praise. "Don't you see how admirably she forgets herself?" he said; "how she throws herself into it all? how finely she feels it?" My father was the best of audiences, a born critic

and yet an enthusiast; and to the last he could throw himself into the passing mood, into the spirit of the moment, while at the same time he knew what it was he was admiring, and why he admired.

Some years passed before we met Mrs. Kemble again, in Rome. It was at a very hard and difficult hour of her life, so I have heard her say, a time when she needed all her courage to endure her daily portion of suffering. I was then a hobbledehoy, and (though she was no less kind to me then than in later years) I only stared and wondered at her ways, asking myself what she meant, and how much she meant by the things she said; but when I, too, was an older woman the scales fell from my eyes.

One had to learn something one's self before one could in the least appreciate her. When the gods touch one's hair with gray, then comes some compensating revelation of what has been and still is. Now I can understand the passionate way in which Mrs. Kemble used in early times to speak of slavery; then I used to wonder, nor realize in the least what she felt, when she would sometimes start to her feet in agitation and passionate declamation; she who with streaming eyes and wrung heart had walked about the plantations feeling more, perhaps, than any slave could do what it was to be a slave. To her free and ruling nature every hour of bond-

age must have seemed nothing short of torture. In those far-back Roman days of which I have been writing, she used to take us out driving with her from time to time. "Where shall I drive to?" asked the coachman. "*Andate al Diavolo!*" said Mrs. Kemble, gayly. "Go where you will, only go!" And away we drive through the streets, and out by garden walls and garden gates to the Campagna, and as we drive along she begins to sing to us. I could box my own past ears for wondering what the passers-by would think of it, instead of enjoying that by-gone song.

I can also remember Mrs. Kemble sitting dressed in a black dress silently working all through the evening by her sister's fireside, and gravely stitching on and on, while all the brilliant company came and went, and the music came and went. In those days Mrs. Kemble had certain dresses which she wore in rotation whatever the occasion might be. If the black gown chanced to fall upon a gala-day she wore it, if the pale silk gown fell upon a working-day she wore it; and I can still hear an American girl exclaiming with dismay as the delicate folds of a white silk embroidered with flowers went sweeping over the anemones in the Pamphili Gardens. Another vivid impression I have is of an evening visit Mrs. Kemble paid Mrs. Browning in the quiet little room in the Bocca di Leone, only lit

by a couple of tapers and by the faint glow of the fire. I looked from one to the other: Mrs. Browning welcoming her guest, dim in her dusky gown unrelieved; Mrs. Kemble upright and magnificent, robed on this occasion like some Roman empress in stately crimson edged with gold. It happened to be the red-dress day, and she wore it. "How do you suppose I could have lived my life," I once heard her say, "if I had not lived by rule, if I had not made laws for myself and kept to them?" Out of this stress of feeling, out of this passionate rebellion against fate, she grew to the tender, the noble and spirited maturity of her later days. In time, by habit and degrees, we learn to understand a little more how to fit ourselves to circumstances, and life begins to seem possible and to contain certain elements of peace and of philosophy; it is in mid-life when we try to accommodate our own wants and wishes to those of others that the strain is greatest and the problem occasionally passes beyond our powers of solution. Indeed, very few solutions are possible, though wise compromises exist for us all. Some are more adaptable than others, and not having very positive selves to manage, having impressions rather than strong convictions to act upon, they run fairly well along other people's lines; but when strong feeling, vivid realizations, passionate love of truth and justice, uncompromis-

ing faith exist, then experience becomes hard indeed. When Mrs. Kemble went to her rest only the other day, few among the critics who spoke so inadequately of that great personality, who wrote their conventional praise or indiscriminating blame, had come into touch with the magnetism of her personal inspiration. One only, her own and her daughter's personal friend, Mr. Henry James, to whom she turned with confidence and love to the very last, has found words to write that of her which those who knew her best will best appreciate. "A prouder nature never fronted the long humiliation of life," he says, touching upon the more tragic side of her history.

One should have a different language to speak with of each of those one has loved and admired in turn. Such a language exists in one's heart, but how can one translate it into print? Some people seem like green places in the desert; one thinks of them, and one is at rest. It is also true that there exist a certain number who oppress one with nameless discouragement, bores past and present. But the Elect are those who put life into one, who give courage to the faint-hearted, hope out of their own hearts' constancy; to these Fanny Kemble belonged indeed. To the end she retained the power of making new friends, of being loved by them and of loving them. One member of my own family,

whom the elder lady was pleased to christen Rosalind, only knew her when she was long past seventy years of age, but what a true and spontaneous friendship was that which sprang up between them both, one which added, so wrote Mrs. Wister, to the happiness of her mother's later years. Mrs. Kemble returned love with love in full measure, whether it came to her in the shape of beautiful white azaleas from an old friend's hand, or of music played so as to delight her fine taste, or even as *dumme Liebe* with nothing to say, nothing to show.

I once went out shopping with her one spring morning when she thought her room would look the brighter for muslin curtains to admit the light. She carried a long purse full of sovereigns in her hand. We drove to Regent Street to a shop where she told me her mother and her aunt used both to go. It may have been over that very counter that the classic "Will it wash?" was uttered. The shopman, who had assuredly not served Mrs. Siddons or he would have learned his lesson earlier in life, produced silken hangings and worsted and fabrics of various hues and textures to Mrs. Kemble's great annoyance. I had gone to another counter and came back to find her surrounded by draperies, sitting on her chair and looking very serious; distant thunder seemed in the air. "Young man," she

said to the shopman, "perhaps your time is of no value to you—to *me* my time is of great value. I shall thank you to show me the things I asked for instead of all these things for which I *did not* ask," and she flashed such a glance at him as must have surprised the youth. He looked perfectly scared, seemed to leap over the counter, and the muslin curtains appeared on the spot.

Mrs. Kemble once asked me suddenly what color her eyes were, and confused and unready I answered, "Light eyes." At the moment indeed they looked like amber, not unlike the eyes of some of those captive birds one sees in their cages sitting alone in the midst of crowds. Mrs. Kemble laughed at my answer. "Light eyes! Where are your own? Do you not know that I have been celebrated for my dark eyes?" she said; and then I looked again and they were dark and brilliant, and looking at me with a half-amused, half-reproachable earnestness.

It must have been in the early years of the century that Sir Thomas Lawrence sketched that well-known and most charming head of Mrs. Fanny Kemble with which we are most of us acquainted. The oval face, the dark eyes, the wise young brows, the glossy profusion of dark hair, represent her youth; she was no less striking in her age, though

no great painter ever depicted it. She grew to be old indeed, but it was only for a little while that she *was* an old woman. Stately, upright, ruddy and brown of complexion, almost to the very last; mobile and expressive in feature, reproachful, mocking, and humorous, heroic, uplifted in turn. This was no old woman, feeling the throb of life with an intensity far beyond that of younger people, splendid in expression, vehement, and yet at times tender with a tenderness such as is very rare. She was indeed one of those coming from the mountain, one of the bearers of good tidings. As a girl I used to watch Mrs. Kemble stitching at her worsted work, and so in later days we have all seen her; sitting in her arm-chair, dressed in her handsome black silk Paris dress and lace cap. She sits upright by the window, with flowers on the table beside her, while her birds are pecking in their cage. For a long time she kept and tended certain American mocking-birds, letting them out of their cages to fly about the room, and perch here and there upon the furniture. "I have no right," she used to say, "to inflict the annoyance of my pleasures upon my servants, and therefore I attend to my birds and their requirements myself." She emphasizes her words as she sits at work, stitching in the long colored threads with extra point as she speaks, or again, when she is interested in what she

says, putting down her tapestry and looking straight into your face, as she explains her meaning directly and clearly, and without fear of being misunderstood. I once complained to her of something said by some one else. "I do not care what any one thinks of me, or chooses to say of me"—I can almost hear her speak; "nay, more than that, I do not care what any one chooses to say of the people I love; it does not in any way affect the truth. People are at liberty to speak what they choose, and I am also at liberty not to care one farthing for what they say nor for any mistakes that they make." What Mrs. Kemble did care for, scrupulously, with infinite solicitude, was the fear of having ever caused pain by anything that she had said in the energy of the moment; she would remember it and think over it after days had passed. People did not always understand her, nor how her love of the truth, as it appeared to her, did not prevent her tenderness for the individual; she would also take it for granted that whoever it was she was talking to also preferred the truth to any adaptation of it. Her stories of the past were endlessly interesting and various. She had known everybody of interest. She had always detested banalities, preferring silence to commonplace. Even as a girl she seems to have gone to the root of things, and made others speak from their hearts. Her pa-

thetic story of Mary Shelley haunts one with the saddest persistence, and seems to sigh back the curtain of the past. "Bring up a boy to think for himself," she as a girl once said to Mrs. Shelley; and to this came the mother's passionate reply, "Ah! no, no; bring him up to think like other people."

Mr. Henry James instances among her social gifts her extraordinary power of calling up the representation of that which was in her mind, and impressing others with her own impression. Those, he says, who sometimes went with her to the play in the last years of her life will remember the Juliets, the Beatrices, the Rosalinds, whom she could still make vivid without any accessory except the surrounding London uproar.

I myself fortunately once happened to ask her some question concerning "As You Like It," which had been her sister's favorite play. Suddenly, as if by a miracle, her little room seemed transformed; there were the actors, not even actors; there stood Rosalind and Celia themselves, there stood the Duke, there was Orlando in the life and spirit. One spoke and then another, Rosalind pleading, the stern Duke unrelenting; then we were somehow carried to the Forest, with its depths and its delightful company. It all lasted but a few moments, and there was Mrs. Kemble again sitting in her chair in her usual corner; and yet I cannot to

this day realize that the whole beautiful mirage did not sweep through the little room, with color and light and emotion, and the rustling of trees, and the glittering of embroidered draperies.

Mrs. Kemble told me that she herself had only once heard her aunt Mrs. Siddons read. She said the impression was very overpowering, though she had been almost a child at the time. It was from the witches' scene in "Macbeth" that Mrs. Siddons read. She was very old and broken at the time, and living in retirement; but she forgot her suffering state in her theme. The sense of storm and mystery and power was all round about, Mrs. Kemble said. One can imagine the scene, the dark-eyed maiden sitting at the feet of the great actress and receiving the initiation from her failing hands.

The true dramatic faculty does not indeed depend on footlights, or on a stage; it is a special gift from spirit to spirit. Fanny Kemble was almost the very last representative of the ruling race to which she belonged, and in no small degree did she retain to the very end their noble gift of illumination, of giving life to words and feelings. She herself has defined this power. "Things dramatic and things theatrical are often confounded together" she writes. "English people, being for the most part neither one nor the other, speak as if they were identical, instead of so dissimilar that they

are nearly opposite. That which is dramatic in human nature is the passionate, emotional, humorous element, the simplest portion of our composition; that which imitates it is its theatrical reproduction. The dramatic is the real of which the theatrical is the false. A combination of the power," she continues, "of representing passion and emotion with that of imagining or conceiving it is essential to make a good actor; their combination in the highest degree alone makes a great one."

I remember Mrs. Sartoris once saying: "I do not know if you will think it very conceited of me; but it always seems to me that no one I ever talk to seems able to say anything clearly and to the point, except myself and my sister Fanny. When she speaks I know exactly what she means and wants to say; when other people speak, I have to find out what they mean, and even then I am not certain that they know it themselves." As Mrs. Sartoris spoke she looked at me with her searching glance; her beautiful head was like that of some classical statue nobly set upon her shoulders. But no classical statue ever looked at you as she did; her eyes and mouth spoke before she uttered. She always seemed to me an improvisatrice. Both these women had the rare power of stirring and stimulating one's sleepy makeshift soul, suggesting, satisfying. It was as if Mrs. Sartoris could at will compel the

sound and the sense and the color into that in which she was interested, so that we were all for the time, and indeed for a lifetime since, illumined by her.

Mrs. Sartoris was living in Paris in the Rue Royale, at one time, in a very stately apartment. It seemed to suit her, as did all handsome and beautiful things. I don't suppose the modern æsthetic taste would have suited her. She liked glorious things full of color, Italian, sumptuous, and she liked them used for daily life and pleasure. She made a home out of her lovely bric-à-brac and tapestries and cabinets. Something, of course, must be allowed for the grateful excitement of inexperience; but to us in those days her houses seemed like succeeding paradises upon earth. I can remember on one occasion gazing in admiration at a glowing shaded lamp, the first I had ever seen, reflected from one glass to another, and listening to my hostess as she sang Oberon's "Mermaid Song," from the far end of the room. Then came dinner in an octagon dining-room at a round table with pink wax candles and ices, and then a quick drive to the theatre where our stalls were kept for us. I remember neither the name of the theatre nor of the play, only the look of the bright lighted stage, and the pretty white house full of spectators. Mrs. Sartoris was using a pair of turquoise eye-

glasses, through which she looked about, and presently she whispered to me, "There, to your left, in the box on the first tier." I looked, expecting I know not what, and my first impression was disappointment. I saw some figures in the box—two men standing at the back, and a lady in a front seat sitting alone. She was a stout middle-aged woman, dressed in a stiff watered-silk dress, with a huge cameo, such as people then wore, at her throat. Her black shiny hair shone like polished ebony; she had a heavy red face, marked brows, great dark eyes; there was something—how shall I say it?—rather fierce, defiant, and set in her appearance, powerful, sulky; she frightened one a little. "That is George Sand," said Mrs. Sartoris, bending her head and making a friendly sign to the lady with her eyeglasses. The figure also bent its head, but I don't remember any smile or change of that fixed expression. The contrast struck me the more, for my hostess, as I have said, scarcely needed to speak to make herself understood; her whole countenance spoke for her even if she was silent. George Sand looked half-bored, half-far-away; she neither lighted up nor awoke into greeting.*

* I like better to think of George Sand as I never saw her, with gray hairs and a softened life, outcoming and helpful, and living in later years among her plants and her grandchildren and her poor people; to imagine her as I have heard her described in her age,

Mrs. Kemble once said she had heard George Sand described half in fun as "unamiable, very emphatic, very dictatorial—very like herself, in short"; but perhaps the description was as superficial in one case as it assuredly would have been in the other.

Mrs. Kemble was dramatic rather than dictatorial. Her selection of facts was curiously partial and even biassed; not so her uncompromising sense of their moral value. When she sat with her watch open before her, reading, writing, working to rule, it was because time itself was of importance, in her eyes, rather than her work. For her, life belonged to time, rather than time to life. "Do you think I could have borne with my life if I had not lived by rule," she used to say. She carried her love of method into everything, even into the game of patience with which she amused herself. Evening after evening the table would be set and the appointed number of games would be played conscientiously, as she sat, whether she was tired or not, inclined or not, as a beloved enchantress dealing out past destinies to the pasteboard men and women on the table before her. Mrs. Kemble once

beneficent, occupied, tending and prescribing, distributing the simples out of her garden, healing the sick, softened by time, giving to others day by day what she had earned by her nights of persistent work.

sent over for a neighbor to teach him patience; one might moralize over the combination — Mrs. Kemble teaching patience in her grand-seigneur fashion, and meekly subservient to its laws! It was indeed because she was so conscious of passionate interests and diversities that she tried to shape her life to one recurring pattern. A friend recalls an anecdote of Frederika Bremer, who was not willing to see Mrs. Kemble on one occasion, explaining afterwards, "I could not see so many people as you are when I had a headache." She was indeed many people—actors and musicians, philosophers, teachers, and poets—in one. She was eighty before she attempted a novel, but her letters are models, especially the earlier ones. Her poems are very lovely. Her farewell to the Alps was written after threescore years and ten had passed over her head, and I heard her read it with tears. Once I asked her why she so disliked the stage, loving all that belonged to it as she did. She said that it was because she loved her own being even more than her art; that she found the constant stimulation of emotion in time destroyed in herself the possibility of natural feeling, and that she wished to keep the possession of her own soul; but I think she has also written this somewhere in her Records.

Perhaps the most distinguishing stamp of her character was her great and fervent piety. Her

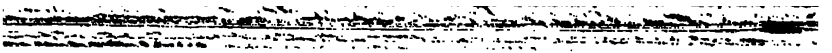
convictions were very deep; what she said of her own religious faith was that it was "invincible, unreasoning." I have heard a friend describe how, as they came along the mountain-pass from Roselaui, Mrs. Kemble made her bearers set her down at the summit of the ascent. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills," she said, breaking out into the words of the psalm, and repeating verse after verse. She used to go regularly to church when she was in London, though I do not think any of the steeples and pulpits which adorn South Kensington exactly suited the deep and fervent spirit of her faith. She was neither high church nor low church nor broad church, and once after witnessing a Catholic ceremony, the *Fête Dieu*, in some foreign city, she exclaimed to her man-servant, "Oh, Govert, what an amusing religion you have!" But her faith was a noble one, and her great reverence for what was good and great seemed to make goodness and greatness nearer to us.

Of all possessions, that of the added power which comes to us through the gifts of others is one of the most mysterious and most precious. We are inadequate in a thousand ways, but the grace is there; we are disappointed and inefficient, and yet we can be happy in a perfection which may be revealed at any moment, in the twinkling of an eye. It is like some secret link binding humanity together, some

fraction of the rainbow hidden among the clouds and the tears of life.

Mrs. Kemble possessed to a rare degree the gift of ennobling that to which she turned her mind. Kindness is comparatively commonplace, but that divine touch which makes others feel akin to qualities greater than they are conscious of in themselves, was, I think, the virtue by which she brought us all into subjection.

THE END



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